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Monday, March 12, 1973
Phalguna 21, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 12, 1973/ Phalguna 21.
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raids on Rice and Flour Mills and
Wheat Traders in Delhi

+

*286 SHRI SATPAL KAPUR:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of raids conducted during the last three months in Delhi on rice and flour mills and wheat traders;

(b) the amount of rice, wheat and flour found unaccounted in their possession; and

(c) the action taken against the owners of these mills and business houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) During the past three months, the enforcement staff of the Food and Supply Department of Delhi Administration conducted raids on 10 rice mills operating in rural areas, 2 flour mills and 11 foodgrains dealers.

(b) About 639 quintals of unaccounted stock of rice, paddy, wheat, atta and maida were found, besides 4133 bags of wheat, which have not been weighed,

(c) A statement showing the action taken against the mills and the traders concerned is laid on the Table of the Sabha (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4452/73).

श्री सतपाल कपूर : स्पीकर साहब, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ केसेज में किसी के पास 50 हजार बोरे, किसी के पास 45 हजार बोरे मिले, बड़े बड़े धादमी पकड़े गए और उनपर घापने डी घाई धार लगाया लेकिन फिर बाद में बिड़्ड़ा क्यों कर लिया ? जैसे मोदी का केस है या दूसरे जो लोग इसमें घाते थे उन पर डी घाई धार क्यों नहीं लगाया ?

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE:
About the application of D.I.R., I would request the hon. Member to put the Question to the Home Ministry. I think, our colleague, the Minister of Home Affairs has replied to some of the queries earlier on a call-attention notice.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : स्पीकर साहब, ज्वाइन्ट रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी का सवाल है इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से जो जवाब दिया गया है वह तमल्लीबक़्श नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब को बाकायादा जवाब देना चाहिए कि फ्लां फ्लां केसेज में जो डी घाई धार लगाया गया वह क्यों बिड़्ड़ो किया गया ? उसकी वजह क्या थी ? और कितने केसेज में यह किया गया ?

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE:
In one case, action was taken for issue of an order of detention. Later on, as the information has been given, it was decided to prosecute the party under the Essential Commodities Act

and since the party has apologised, the detention order was withdrawn. That is the information received.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: The list supplied to us giving the information about the raids on various mill-owners and traders reveals two things. Firstly, action has been taken against some under the Essential Commodities Act while in case of others, action was taken under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and as far as Modi Flour Mills is concerned, 4133 bags remain still unweighed.

So, I put it to the hon. Minister:

(a) why that has not been weighed?

(b) When action was taken further under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, why that was dropped and he was charged under the Essential Commodities Act and why he was bailed out?

As it has got some social aspects, some exemplary punishment should be given to such persons who dealing with the lives of men. As the very social existence of the human-beings in India is being jeopardised by such acts, why not exemplary punishment be meted out to such persons? Why should there be a difference in treatment? With regard to the Mahabir General Mills, Narela also, action was taken under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act but as far as the rest are concerned....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly finish your question. You are making a regular speech.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Because it is a very long statement.

So, I put it to the hon. Minister specifically why action is not being taken against these big four mill owners like Modi Flour Mills and the Mahabir General Mills under the

Maintenance of Internal Security Act and why should they be released on bail bringing them under the Essential Commodities Act?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: These powers are to be exercised by the State administration and State Governments. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we have given them full authority to deal with the matter, particularly, those who indulge in profiteering, hoarding etc. The State Governments have full authority to deal with them. Naturally, reporting the information we have received, in this particular case, as I have already said earlier—I am referring to the Mahabir General Mills, the premises of the mill were seized and one of the partners of the said rice mills surrendered on 24th January, 1973 and was arrested. On his tendering an unconditional apology, the detention order was revoked on 4th February, 1973 and it was decided that action should be taken against the defaulting rice mills according to law under the Essential Commodities Act and the Rice Milling Industries Regulation Act of 1958.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: My question remains unanswered. I asked as to why action was not taken against them under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act? Why should it be dropped? The hon. Minister says, 'As we have given instructions to the State Governments it is left to them.' My question to the hon. Minister was: why under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, action should not be taken and exemplary punishment awarded? Why not specific instructions on those lines be given to the States?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We cannot give instructions in individual cases. In fact, in a number of other States, even the provisions of Maintenance of Internal Security Act have been made applicable for persons who are trying to do these things. It

is within the discretion of the State Governments and Administrations concerned. The record shows that they have decided to take action under the Essential Commodities Act and it was done by the State administration.

श्री शशि भूषण : मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में अभी अमरजेंसी लागू है और इंसेशियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट में जितने व्यापारी पकड़े गये उन को फिर छोड़ दिया गया, और उन्हीं भ्रातृत्वियों की बहुत बड़ी कानफ्रेंस हुई है। जितने लोगों को आप ने छोड़ा है, जो बिना लाइसेंस के राइस मिल चलाते हैं ब्लैक करते हैं। वही हड़ताल की घमकी देते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स को बढावा कब तक दिया जाता रहेगा ? इस को रोकने के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have already submitted about this. All the necessary powers are with the State Governments and State Governments have to take action in individual cases. My advice to State Governments is that they should not hesitate to take strongest possible action in all such cases.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: I would like to know how the seized stocks have been disposed of in view of the emergency situation on the food front in the country. I want to know how those stocks which have been seized during raids are finally disposed of, have they been auctioned, or given to ration shops etc.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is for the courts to issue directions. We have to take action as per the direction of the courts. We cannot exercise any arbitrary powers.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया कि पिछले तीन

महीनों में राइस और फ्लोर मिल्स पर छापे मारे गये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कुल कितनी राइस और फ्लोर मिल्स हैं, और शेष के बारे में क्या कोई शिकायत नहीं थी इसलिये कोई छापा नहीं मारा गया ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: For total number of rice mills etc. I will require separate notice. Many of the rice mills were found to be operating without licence. In the registers they were not there. In a sense they have violated both the laws, that is of having foodgrains in contravention of the law as well as running the rice mills in contravention of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act.

श्री मूहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान : मोहतरम म्पीकर साहब, मैं आप के जरिये दो बातें सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ। यह बात सरकार जानती है कि फूड सिप्लेशन मूल्क में किस कदर खतरनाक हालत में पहुँच गयी है, और यह जानते हुए आप को मालूम होगा कि इंसेशियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट में जितनी कार्यवाहियाँ की गयी हैं उस में सेक्शन 7 वेलेबिल है इसलिये इन के आगे कोई प्राल्टरनेटिव नहीं है सिवाय इस के कि पकड़ने के बाद उन को छोड़ दिया जाय। तो क्या यह विभाग इस बात के लिये रिवमन्ड करेगा कि इंसेशियल कमोडिटीज ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 7 को नान-वेलेबिल बनाया जाय ताकि इस किस्म के ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स जो पकड़े जाएं वे छोड़े न जा सकें ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It can be considered.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: In view of the fact that we are not quite happy with the way these cases are dealt with, I want to know whether he is prepared to give some categorical assurance to the House that no licence will be granted to business-

men who have violated these conditions, and that their licence in future will be cancelled.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a good suggestion; we will consider it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Minister has stated in the answer that about 639 quintals of unaccounted stocks of rice, paddy, wheat, atta and maida were found besides 4133 bags of wheat which have not been weighed. Why have these 4133 bags of wheat not been weighed even though several weeks have passed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The godown has been sealed. Naturally the matter is now with the court. This can be done according to the court's orders. I think the procedural part of it will naturally be done. It is under seal; nobody is allowed to touch it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Under whose custody are these bags at present?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It must be either in the custody of the police or of the court. I will have to find out the precise position as to who is in charge.

फसल बीमा

*288. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री सामान्य बीमा कम्पनियों को फसल बीमा करने संबंधी प्रनुदेशों के बारे में 13 नवम्बर, 1972 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 105 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या फसल बीमा के संबंध में सरकार ने इस बीच कोई निश्चित कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). On the basis of the Government decision, the General Insurance Corporation was requested to undertake a pilot scheme, on a voluntary basis, for selected crops in selected areas, as is being tried by the L.I.C. for Hybrid-4 cotton in Baroda district of Gujarat. The matter is now engaging the attention of the General Insurance Corporation.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि दुनिया के किन किन देशों में फसल बीमा चालू किया गया है या चालू है, इस के साथ ही भारत में क्या यह सम्भव है या नहीं? और अगर सम्भव है तो क्या बतायेंगे कि कब तक फसल बीमा की योजना हमारे यहां लागू हो सकेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The names of all the countries are not with me. But Ceylon, Japan, and USA are some of them where the crop insurance scheme is there. There are a few others, but not many.

Moreover, in most of these countries the element of compulsion is not there; it is a voluntary system. Now as far as our proposition is concerned, I have explained that now the General Insurance Corporation is expected to take up pilot projects. Already the LIC has taken up a scheme in Baroda district for cotton. The General Insurance Corporation has recently written to the States. They would be selecting some special crops in certain areas in the country on a pilot basis. If necessary, institutions like the Fertiliser Corporation are prepared to come forward to help in this project.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, हमारे यहां 80 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर करती है, और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में लोग खुद भी आग लगा कर इंसुरेंस से

पैसा ले लेते हैं, लेकिन कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो फसल है और वह मर रही है उस को तो देख कर निर्णय किया जा सकता है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पायलट प्रोजेक्ट की स्कीम जनरल इन्शोरेंस कम्पनी लेने जा रही है, या लेने की नीच रही है, या सबै हो रहा है, उस में कितना समय लगेगा?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will get in touch with the General Insurance Corporation and find out what time they will take. But I submit that acceptance of insurance necessarily means payment of premium. Whether farmers in India will be in a position to pay premium for crops regularly is a matter of judgment. There are experts having very different views. Because in our country our experience is that it becomes difficult for the farmers to pay even the land revenue. Whether in addition to this it will be possible for them to pay the premium is a great question mark. Therefore, all these matters were looked into by the Expert Committee and they have suggested a selective approach in this.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : बिना स्कीम लागू किये आप कैसे जानते हैं कि वे प्रीमियम नहीं दे सकेंगे? जब आप स्कीम लागू करेंगे तभी तो समझेंगे कि वे प्रीमियम देंगे या नहीं?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Currently, two insurance companies—General and Life—are seized of the matter. May I know whether the sphere of activity will be distributed between them. Secondly, the insurance is on voluntary basis. There is no question of compulsory insurance. Now, if there is a farmer who is voluntary opting for insurance whether his crops will be insured or not.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the moment Life Insurance Corpora-

tion is carrying out an experiment in Baroda. As far as the future programme is concerned Government of India desire that general insurance corporation should take up this programme. Now, the scheme which is being taken up is voluntary and there will be no element of compulsion in it.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : जो एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई गई थी और जिस की रिपोर्ट आ गई है उस का सामान्यतया क्या मत है इस प्रकार की फसल बीमा योजना अपने देश में लागू की जा सकती है या नहीं? ग्राम तौर पर उन की क्या राय थी और क्या हम के बारे में उन्होंने अपना कोई मत प्रकट किया है कि अधिकांश लोग जो फसल बीमा का प्रीमियम है उस को देने में समर्थ हैं या नहीं? उन में कितने प्रतिशत किसान देने में समर्थ नहीं है जिस के कारण आप तत्काल इसे लागू करने नहीं जा रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The general view of the Expert Committee which went into this question was that under Indian conditions it will be too heavy a burden on any government to apply this scheme. They have also expressed their doubt whether farmers will be in a position to pay the premiums regularly.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the apprehensions expressed by the Minister may I know whether farmers will be in a position to pay the premiums or were they invited from agriculture societies in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: When originally the proposal was evolved it was referred to the various State Governments and not the voluntary organisations. We received the comments of the State governments.

Reformulation of National Rural Health Scheme

*290 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a write-up on "Rural Health Plan to be reformulated" on the 2nd January, 1973 in the "Indian Express"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme has not been finalised so far.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Since the government says that the scheme has not been finalised so far, I would like to know from the Government whether it was a fact that the Government has proposed a Rs. 151 cr. scheme for the rural health development, and if so, the salient features of the scheme which was presented before the States for their consideration.

SHRI A. K. KISKU: Sir, the Ministry of Health did prepare a scheme for rural health services and it was consulted several times with the Ministers and Secretaries of Health and also in different seminars. It was left to the State Governments to consider to what extent they can apply the scheme in their own States. I can only say that the whole scheme is still under examination and consideration both by the State Governments and by the Planning Commission.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Is it also a fact that the scheme was rather widely criticised in the seminar where it was discussed, as just now mentioned by the Minister? We understood from the newspapers that the criticism mainly was that the health care of the rural poor should

not be left in the hands of the semi-qualified people. If this criticism is made may I know whether the Government is making efforts to make full use of the vaid, hakims, and all that categories which were mentioned by the Government in that scheme by providing some training or refresher courses for training them up.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): It is true that the scheme was subject to some criticism on the ground that not fully equipped people were to be inducted in this scheme was subject to some criticism as my hon. colleague has already stated, the entire scheme is under examination in consultation with the Planning Commission. I would like to assure the hon. Member that there is no question of giving up the scheme, but in what manner it should be implemented and what personnel should be inducted for implementing it are all matters under consideration.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Since the rural health plan scheme is under consideration, may I know when it will be finalised and sent to the States for implementation? Also, when you are formulating the scheme, may I know whether you are giving consideration to those people who are living in the scattered villages, because your planning is concentrated in the urban areas? Have you given consideration to things like mobile hospitals to serve groups of villages, say, five or ten, as centres of health service, so that those people could benefit by the scheme?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: If the hon. Member has read the so-called despatch in one or two papers, he would realise that the scheme is based primarily on the primary health centres. They will be the centres to fan out allround to serve the people in the rural areas. This is the basis of the scheme. This aspect has been kept in view.

डा० कैलाश : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस स्कीम को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर दिल्ली या दूसरे केन्द्र-शामित क्षेत्रों में लागू करने का विचार किया था ? अगर यह पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर शुरू की गई है तो कहां कहां शुरू की गई है और उस के क्या नतीजे निकले ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: There is no question of undertaking a pilot project for this, because the health centres and the sub-health centres are already in the field. Based on their experience, with a desire to provide medical and health care to the rural poor, this scheme was conceived and formulated in consultation with the State Ministers. I would like to repeat that we would like to undertake this schemes as early as possible, and once the finalisation is arrived at in consultation with the Planning Commission it would be feasible.

डा० कैलाश : मैं स्वयं सेमिनार में मौजूद था । उस समय मंत्री जी ने तथा डाइरेक्टर आफ हेल्थ सर्विसेज ने कहा था कि हम इस स्कीम को पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर शुरू करने जा रहे हैं । उस का क्या हुआ ?

श्री राज बेश सिंह : चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस तरह की व्यवस्था थी कि राज्यों के अन्तर्गत प्रखण्डों में जितने उप-केन्द्र हैं उन्हें पूरे अस्पताल का रूप दे दिया जायेगा । उस दिशा में कोई प्रगति हुई है या नहीं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Though this is not directly concerned with this question—there is another question on the same subject—I would like to say that there is a proposal to have 30-bed hospitals based on the health

centres. It is under consideration and some progress will be made during this year.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The rural health plan is a total failure in various parts of the country and it has been reported that the machinery for its implementation is not adequate and many States have not been responding to the scheme emanating from the Centre. There is not even security for the doctors and nurses who are working; they have been molested. Are they seriously thinking of appointing a permanent machinery to go into this and see that the rural health plan is set right?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon Member is mixing up two things; the rural health plan is different from the rural health centres. We know that in some places in the rural areas the doctors and the lady attendants or nurses do not feel secure and the State Governments are taking care to see that they are given adequate protection. Because of a sense of insecurity there are no cases where the health centre has closed or stopped its services.

Enhancement of Emoluments of Delhi University Teachers

*291 **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been appointed by Government to go into the question of enhancement of emoluments of the Delhi University teachers in view of the rise in prices;

(b) if so, when the Committee was appointed and when the emoluments of Delhi University teachers were revised last; and

(c) whether the report has since been submitted, if so, the recommendations accepted by Government for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). Government has not appointed any Committee for this purpose. The University Grants Commission had, however, appointed in June, 1969 two Committees—one on the Governance of Universities and the other on Governance of Colleges. Subsequently the two Committees were amalgamated. The Committee has already submitted Part I of its report relating to Governance of Universities. The next part of the report of the Committee relating to service conditions of teachers, including pay scales, is likely to be submitted to the Commission shortly.

The scales of pay of teachers in Delhi University were last revised with effect from April 1, 1966.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that they are disowning responsibility and this committee has been appointed by the UGC. However, in the background of what you had said two days earlier that we could only recommend to the State Governments about the Kothari Commission's recommendations, I want to say this. The salaries were revised on 1st April, 1966. Why has the Government not revised the pay scales of the Delhi teachers since the last six years?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have already submitted that the University Grants Commission has appointed a committee. For various reasons the Committee was not able to submit part II of its report. I now understand that part II of the report is likely to be submitted very soon; there is no intention on the part of the Central Government to disown responsibility.

SHRI U. K. SANGHI: I am only asking this question. It is now five years. The Kothari Commission recommended that the pay scales were to be revised. Why has the Govern-

ment failed inspite of the Committee having made a recommendation. *Suo motu* the Government should have come with the revision of the pay scales of the Delhi teachers.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The question of making *suo motu* revision of pay scales of university teachers is a rather complex one because if pay scales are revised in the Central Universities it is bound to have an effect on all the State Governments. Therefore it was felt that a committee appointed by the UGC which would have on it members from various States, people from various disciplines and subjects would be in a better position to make such a recommendation rather than the Central Government taking a decision in the case of Central Universities only.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: It is a paradoxical situation. Two days back the Minister said that he was not in a position to advise the State Governments today he says he is not taking any action about Delhi teachers because it will create complications in the States. Am I to understand that it is only a matter of dilly-dallying, and not doing anything. I personally feel that if the Government takes a decision in Delhi regarding the Delhi school teachers, I am sure the State Governments will follow suit in the matter.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I thought the question was with regard to college and university teachers. The hon. member is now referring to school teachers.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: May I know if it is Government's policy to deliberately procrastinate over this kind of matter? When the Kothari Commission's report is rotting in the shelves for more than 6 years and in spite of specific recommendations regarding the salary to be paid to university and college teachers, fresh committees and subcommittees have to be appointed, whose reports would come up for consideration by my

friend's ministry or by whatever other agency one does not know. The whole procedure is merely to delay even the most common sense treatment of the academic community in this country. Is this the policy of Government which is leading to all kinds of incidents in Delhi and elsewhere very rightly?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: It is not the policy of the Government to procrastinate. The Kothari Commission had only said that this revision may take place. It has not made any specific recommendation regarding the revised scale for college and university teachers. There have been other demands by various teachers' associations and organisations regarding running grades. All these matters had to be taken into account because they were not visualised by the Kothari Commission. It was for this purpose that in June 1969 a committee was appointed by the UGC. Normally we had hoped that the report would be available within one year. But for certain unfortunate reasons even now the second part of the report is not available. But I am being told that it would be made available very soon.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: May I know whether, on receipt of the second part of the report, the Education Ministry will take immediate measures about revising the scales of Delhi University teachers?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The report would be given urgent consideration

by Government. But as he knows, the moment any decision involves expenditure, the Finance Ministry will have to be consulted. Therefore, it would take some time for Government to hold consultations and find them necessary funds. But I can assure the House that so far as I am concerned, I will take as urgent a step as is physically possible under the circumstances to have a decision taken on this report.

D.T.C. Buses in operation

*292 **SHRI DALIP SINGH:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the total number of buses owned by the D.T.C.; the number of buses in operation and the number of such buses under repair;

(b) the total number of private buses requisitioned and/or taken on contract for operation in D.T.C. and the total amount paid to private owners since the setting up of the D.T.C.; and

(c) whether D.T.C. is deriving any profit from private owned buses, if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The relevant facts and figures regarding buses owned, operated and hired by the D.T.C. as on 28th February 1973 are given below:—

I	(i) Total number of buses owned by D.T.C.	1514
	(ii) No. of private buses hired	189
	(iii) Total No. of D.T.C. buses on road	1219
	(iv) No. of D.T.C. buses kept as stand-by for emergent requirements.	8
	(v) No. of D.T.C. buses held up for inspection under the Motor Vehicles Act.	5
	(vi) Total number of private buses on road	182
	(vii) Total number of D.T.C. and private buses in operation	1414
II	D.T.C. buses more than 8 years old	400
III	D.T.C. buses under major or minor repairs	232
IV	Hire charges Paid to the Private Operators for the Period 3.11.71 to 31.1.72	Rs 186.52 Lakhs
V	Total revenue earned through the Private buses hired during the same period	Rs 178.26 Lakhs

श्री बलीप सिंह: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली के देहाती इलाके में जो बसें चलती हैं उन में क्या यह ठीक है कि 95 प्रतिशत बसें पुरानी हैं ? उस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि नई बसें जब डी टी सी के पास आएंगी तो क्या उन बसों को दिल्ली के देहाती इलाके में भी चलाएंगे या नहीं और नई बसें कब तक आएंगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने कहा कि 1514 में से 400 बसें पुरानी हैं जो आठ माल से ज्यादा पुरानी हैं और जो अपनी लाइफ सर्व कर चुकी हैं। हो सकता है कि उन में से कुछ ज्यादा निकदार में देहात में हों लेकिन हमारी कोशिश है कि देहात में पुरानी बसें ज्यादा न जायं, नई बसें जायं और जैसे ही हमारे पास नई बसें आएंगी हम नई बसें वहां चालू करेंगे।

श्री बलीप सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि प्राइवेट बसों से कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना नुकसान हुआ ? फायदा नहीं हुआ तो नुकसान तो हुआ ही होगा। कितना नुकसान हुआ ? और यह प्राइवेट बसें जो हैं जय डी टी सी में नई बसें आ जाएंगी तो इन को हटा देंगे या कुछ को बाकी रखेंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हमारी कोशिश यह है कि जैसे ही हमारे पास नई बसें आएँ हम प्राइवेट बसों को हटाएँ। जहां तक नुकसान और फायदे का सावाल है मैंने पहले खुद बयान कर दिया था कि हम ने इन प्राइवेट बसों के जरिए मे 1 करोड़ 78 लाख 26 हजार रुपये कमाए और जो हम को किराया देना पड़ा प्राइवेट बसों को वह है 1 करोड़ 86 लाख 52 हजार रुपये। करीब 8 लाख का हमें पाटा हुआ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In view of the fact that Delhi has expanded beyond expectations the number of buses required has also increased. Therefore, will the government take over the entire transport service in Delhi instead of leaving it partly in private hands, so that there will be no problem?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Even now it is not in private hands. Only the DTC is hiring private buses and paying hire charges.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Instead of taking the private vehicles on hire why do you not nationalise them?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: There are all types of private vehicles of different ages. I do not know whether it is the best proposition to buy them over. Further, this question pertains to DTC buses in operation and not to nationalisation.

श्री शशि भूषण : दिल्ली की आबादी बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही है और आप ने काफी नई बसों के लिए ऑर्डर्स भी दिए हैं। लेकिन टाटा कम्पनी ट्रक चूँकि बहुत ब्लैक में बिकता है इसलिए वह आप को देते नहीं और प्राइवेट बस बाड़ी मैनुफैक्चरर्स के पास आप बस बनाने को भेजते हैं तो वह भी देर से बनाते हैं। मैं एक साधारण सा सवाल रखना चाहता हूँ कि शक्तिमान ट्रक डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से ले कर आप बसें बनाकर चलाएँ जिस में सवारियां खड़ी हो कर जा सकें, इस डंग की माधारण सी सुविधा भी गवर्न-मेंट कालोनीज में दे सकें तो आप को पचासों ट्रक्स मिल सकते हैं। क्या इस डंग की कोई योजना आप बनाएंगे जिस से जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उन को आने जाने में सुविधा हों ?

श्री राज बहादुर : चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत प्रथम तीन वर्षों में जब

कि 3 नवम्बर 1971 को हम ने टी टी सी को लिया 304 बसें नई ली गई थीं। उस के बाद हम दो वर्षों में 294 बसें और आ गई हैं और 432 का आर्डर दिया है। 719 नई बसों के आर्डर दिये गये हैं। लेकिन शक्तिमान ट्रक का क्या किया जा सकता है यह आप का सुझाव नया है, इस पर गौर किया जा सकता है।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल: आज से 6-7 महीने पहले एक मीटिंग बुलाई गई थी इसी मामले पर और दिल्ली के कुछ खास खास आदमियों ने कुछ सुझाव दिए थे जिन्हें के अंतर्गत दिल्ली पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी थे तो मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि उन सुझावों के ऊपर भी चला गया या नहीं?

दूसरे, उस वक्त प्राइवेट बसों के मामले में जब यह सवाल चला कि प्राइवेट बसें खुद चलाने के अंदर इन को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ेगा तब यह सुझाव भी आया था कि क्यों न प्राइवेट बसों से कुछ मंथली ले कर उन को छूट दे दी जाय जिस से नुकसान न हो, तो इस पर कोई कार्यवाही की गई या नहीं?

श्री राजबहादुर: मैं माफी चाहता हूँ, मैं समझ नहीं पाया माननीय सदस्य क्या चाहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं भी नहीं समझ पाया।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल: एक बार यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि प्राइवेट बसें जो चल रही हैं उन को इजाजत देते वक्त उन के ऊपर कर डाल दिया जाय, उन के ऊपर कुछ भार डाल दिया जाय जिसे से कुछ मुनाफा हो लेकिन मुनाफा होने के स्थान पर नुकसान हो रहा है और प्रोडवेट बसों के मालिक मौजूद थे उस समय जो

पैसा देना चाहते थे लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि उन से पैसा न ले कर यह नुकसान क्यों उठाया जा रहा है?...
(व्यवधान).....

श्री शशि भूषण: वह मिनिस्टर बदल गए। वह बातचीत श्री भोम मेहता जी के साथ हुई थी।

MR. SPEAKER: One Member has taken so much time. I am sorry I am not going to allow any room.

Study of Relay Cropping

*206. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adverse comments on relay cropping was made in the suicide note of Dr. Vinod Shah of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa;

(b) whether Government have undertaken an independent study of the claims on behalf of relay cropping made by the Institute, and

(c) if so the level of success achieved in relay cropping in actual field conditions in different part of the country according to reports received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid down the Table of the Sabha.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4153/73.]

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Inquiry held by the Gajendragad-

kar Committee that was appointed has made any adverse comments on the relay cropping.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Gajendragadkar Committee went into this problem because this was one of the points raised by late Dr. Shah. The Committee has submitted its report which is under the Government of India's examination at the moment. But to the extent I can say, as far as relay cropping is concerned, they have appointed an expert committee to go into it. By and large, the findings have not yet been very much adverse.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: It is a fact that for relaying cropping the seeds that were used were not of the same size as reported in the data with the result that the farmers who went in for relay cropping had to suffer losses on fertilisation, irrigation and soil preparation and, if so, whether the Government has made any investigation and taken care to see that the persons who are involved in manipulations of experiments did not prejudice the findings of the Government?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The most impartial Committee presided over by the ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Gajendragadkar, went into this problem. They sought the help of experts and scientists. Late Dr. Shah referred to the size of potatoes and the finding on that has been that late Dr. Shah's views in this regard were not found to be right.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The size of seeds of potatoes used for experiments was bigger than that recorded in the data.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Committee's finding has been that there is nothing wrong in this experiment of using large-sized potatoes for relay cropping.

Development Charges for the provision of House Sites for Landless Agriculturists in Rural Areas

***297. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has written to the Government of India for the sanction of full amount of development charges for the provision of house sites for landless agriculturists in rural areas;

(b) whether the Central Government had agreed in 1971 to meet the entire cost of acquiring and developing land for providing house sites as 100 per cent grant assistance; and

(c) if so, the present position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, the entire cost of acquisition of land, where it is not excessive, and the cost of development, not exceeding Rs. 150 per house-site, is provided by the Central Government to the State Governments as grant-in-aid. The average cost of acquisition of land in Kerala being rather high and in view of the fact that the Government of Kerala proposed to provide a much bigger house-site than that prescribed under the Scheme, it was decided in consultation with the State Government and with their consent that the cost of development of land required for the Kerala project would be shared 50:50 between the Central and the State Government. There are no grounds to change this agreed decision.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The hon. Minister, in the first part of his reply, has said that the development cost is fully met by the Central Government.

But, in the second part, he goes back on that and says that it is done on fifty-fifty basis. This is my complaint. The Central Government had agreed in 1971 that they would provide development cost at the rate of Rs. 150 per house site, i.e., cent per cent would be provided by the Government of India. But now, as he says, it is only 50 per cent which is met—only Rs. 72 lakhs. It is a massive programme of one lakh houses within a year. This is not being done by any other State. Instead of encouraging this programme, they are putting obstacles and are creating difficulties. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the development cost would be met cent per cent by the Central Government as they had promised earlier.

SHRI OM MEHTA: I agree with the hon. Member that this is a very massive programme in which they are going to provide one lakh houses to the landless workers. But whatever decision has been taken in consultation with the Kerala Government, in agreement with them. A meeting was held. I will just read out a few lines about this meeting.

"An inter-ministerial meeting was attended by the Union Ministries of Finance, Planning and Works and Housing and the Minister of Transport, Electricity and Housing, Government of Kerala, on the 14th April, 1972. The following decisions were taken:—

"The State Government might be permitted to go ahead with their scheme. The cost of acquisition of land should not be fully paid in cash, but only one-third thereof may be paid in cash and for the balance two-third, payment may be made in the form of bonds redeemable in two years, 1973-74 and 1974-75. The cost of development would be shared fifty-fifty between the Central Government and the State Government."

It was done because the scheme provides that only 100 sq. yards of land per site should be given to landless workers, but the Kerala Government have made a departure from the scheme and we have allowed them to have 230 sq. yards per site. It is only for this reason that the development cost has been reduced, and it has been done with the agreement of the Kerala Government.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What the Minister has said is not true. The cost has gone up to Rs. 200 from Rs. 150. Now the Kerala Government has to bear about Rs. 125 per site. Can the Central Government give at least Rs. 150 per site as they had promised earlier?

SHRI OM MEHTA: I do not think there is any basis to change it.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Apart from sharing the development cost of the house site, if there any proposal with the Government to give grant or loan to a landless person who is given a house site to put up a house?

SHRI OM MEHTA: It is in the State sector. The Central Government gives loans as block loans and block grants to the States. It is for the State Government to allocate funds for that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, considering the fact that this is a massive scheme and considering the fact that it benefits one lakh families of landless and Harijans, whether the Government would make a little departure from its routine? I am not accusing the Government for anything. I would only ask whether they will favourably consider to make a departure from their decision.

SHRI OM MEHTA: We will go to the Finance Ministry for that and we will try again.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There is no question of departure here. The only point is this: for the purpose of

development—it is clear from the answer—the original commitment was Rs. 150 whatever be the extent of the house-site. Now, they have agreed only for 50 per cent of that. The question is whether the Government of India will stand by their original commitment of giving Rs. 150 for towards development charges in view of the fact that the Kerala Government unlike many other Governments, have taken up this scheme very seriously and have gone ahead with it and the Prime Minister also had been there to inaugurate some of these houses. I want to know from the Minister whether they will stand by the original commitment and sanction to Kerala what they have promised to give.

SHRI OM MEHTA: The original commitment was Rs. 150 for 100 sq. yds. house-site for the landless labourers....(Interruptions). When they changed it to 250 sq. yds. there is no justification for that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Grant towards developmental charges has nothing to do with the extent of the land. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: By speaking so loud, will the Minister revise his decision?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: With your permission, Sir, the point is this ...

MR. SPEAKER: No argument please. You can discuss it with him later on.

Next question

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The extent of land arises only in the case of acquisition. We are not asking for acquisition. Towards Developmental charges, you pay a maximum of Rs. 150. That is what we are asking. We are not asking anything more than that.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to kindly keep sitting?

Shri Vekaria—not here.

Shri G. P. Yadav—also not here.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa—also not here.

So, the list is over. I am going to have the second round. Only one minute is left.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please allow me to ask one question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot go back after calling the next names. So sorry.

Shri Phool Chaud Verma—absent.

Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan—absent.

Shri M. S. Purty—absent.

CH. Ram Prakash—absent.

Shrimati Savitri Shyam—absent.

Shri INDER J. MALHOTRA: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I called your name but you were not there. Kindly keep sitting.

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना का लाभ उठाने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के डाक्टरों की घर बुलाने में कठिनाई।

*285. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पोडय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना का लाभ उठाने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रायुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के डाक्टरों को घर बुलाने में इस लिये कठिनाई होती है कि इन औषधालयों का कार्यक्षेत्र बहुत विशाल है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) No such complaint has been received from the beneficiaries.

(b) Does not arise.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : सरकार के पास इस सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें न भी प्राप्त हुई हों, यह तथ्य है कि इन आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों की संख्या बहुत कम है और जिन एरियाज को वे कवर करते हैं, वे बहुत विस्तृत है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या और अधिक आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज खोलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

SHRI A. K. KISKU: I am afraid we cannot say anything at this stage unless and until we have the full facts, that the beneficiaries are not taken care of properly with the existing facilities. Therefore, at this stage, we have no answer for this.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : वर्तमान में एनोपैथिक डिस्पेंसरी कितने एरिये को कवर करती है और आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरी कितने एरिये को कवर करती है ?

SHRI A. K. KISKU: It is a fact that the area of coverage for indigenous medicines is rather large. But, apart from this, we cannot make any statement at this stage about this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Selection Grades for Teachers in Delhi Schools

6281. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Selection Grade to T.G.Ts. in Government Schools of Delhi was sanctioned with effect from the 5th September, 1971 and payment released on the 31st May, 1972;

(b) whether on the 12th September, 1972, Government confirmed a large number of officiating P.G.Ts. retrospectively, which resulted in the denial of legitimate benefits to them; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what Government propose to do in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On various dates between September 12 and November 20, 1972, the Delhi Administration issued orders confirming a number of Post-Graduate teachers—both those promoted from the next lower grade of trained graduate teachers and others directly recruited—with effect from certain earlier dates depending on when the regular vacancies for such confirmations had become available and the seniority *inter se* of the teachers concerned. Representations have been received from the promotees among the confirmed post-graduate teachers against the dates from which the confirmations had to take effect. These are being examined.

खाद्यान्न की कमी के कारण बिहार में
घाटा मिलों का बन्द होना

*282 श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या खाद्यान्न की कमी के कारण
बिहार में गेहूँ पीसने वाली कुछ घाटा
मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसी मिलों की
संख्या कितनी है और वे कब स बन्द पड़ो
हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन्हें फिर से
चालू करने के लिए कुछ उपाय किये गये हैं?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) (क) स (ग)
राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है और
उसकी प्रतीक्षा है ।

Procurement of Wheat in Punjab and Haryana

*283 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state

(a) whether wheat procurement in
Punjab and Haryana has been far
below the target this year and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and
(b) The Agricultural Prices Com-
mission did not recommend any State
wise targets for procurement of wheat
for the current rabi season. The
total procurement of wheat in Punjab
and Haryana as a price support
measure, during 1972-73 season so far
is 31.79 lakh tonnes and 8.18 lakh
tonnes respectively. The actual pur-
chases in both the States have been
almost equal to the quantities estimat-
ed to be procured.

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में कपास
की सघन खेती

*284 श्रीमती सावित्री श्यामः
क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि-

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर
प्रदेश के बरेली, शाहजहापुर, बदायूँ, गढ़ा
तथा गढ़वाल जैसे पर्वतीय जिलों में कपास
की सघन खेती सम्भव है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इन क्षेत्रों में सघन
खेती की उन्नति के लिए सरकार क्या कदम
उठा रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) (क) और (ख).
इन जिलों में बीट और रोगा की अधिकता
और वर्षा की स्थिति के कारण कपास की
सघन खेती करना फिज्जल व्यावहारिक
नहीं है ।

Continuing Smuggling out of Art Objects

*287 SHRI PILOO MODY Will the
Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleas-
ed to state

(a) whether attention of the Gov-
ernment of India has been invited to
a report in the Motherland of the 28th
December saying that a large number
of costly and rare art objects continue
to be smuggled out of the country,

(b) whether Government have stud-
ied the report, and

(c) the reaction of Government
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and
(b) Yes Sir

(c) A statement is laid on the table
of the Sabha

Statement

Collectors of Customs, Madras/Cochin/Calcutta and Chief Controller of Exports, Delhi have reported that no sculptures were exported to U.S.A. as agricultural equipment during the year 1972.

Collector of Customs, Bombay has also reported that Bombay Custom House did not come across any case in the year 1972 wherein 80 tons of sculptures were stolen from Indian Temples and illegally exported to U.S.A. as agricultural equipment. Further enquiries are going on.

However in the year 1965, 16 cases containing antique stone images but declared as brass-ware and brass-trays were intercepted by the Bombay Custom House on the point of export to New York. The case was investigated by the C.B.I. and a criminal case was filed against the exporters in the Court of Judicial Magistrate, Delhi. The case is awaiting decision. Several other cases have been detected by the customs authorities from time to time and prompt legal action has been taken against the persons/exporters involved.

The reference about the export of fake Indian religious pillars and their reported acquisition by four American Museums simultaneously and the substitution of the originals by fake pillars at the original site perhaps refer to the theft of sculptures from the Aditi temple at Amin, District Karnal, Haryana. The case has been investigated by the C.B.I. and a firm, M/s. Merchant Corporation, Bombay and four of its employees were proceeded against under the Customs Act and awarded various terms of punishments. A case is pending against two other persons for the removal of a fake pillar and the case is *sub-judice*.

Enquiries made by the C.B.I. through the Interpol did not offer any useful clues about the acquisition of the originals by Museum in U.S.A.

The Government is seized of the problem and the customs authorities

all over India are taking all practical steps to prevent illegal export of antiquities. Government have also passed the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act in 1972, for controlling and regulating the export trade and prevention of smuggling of antiquities and no antiquity is being permitted to be exported except in permissible cases, on merits, for purposes of exchange, exhibition or State gifts.

A convention of the "Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property" was adopted by the General Conference of the UNESCO at its 16th Session held in Paris (October-November 1970).

The main provisions of the Convention are directed towards effective preservation of cultural property both nationally and internationally among States working in close co-operation. Government of India is considering ratification of the convention so as to be able to recover its cultural property that may be found in other country and is a party to this convention.

The ICPO Interpol publishes notices in respect of stolen property together with photographs and short description under the title "The most wanted works of Art". These are also sent to different countries for publication in art journals for wider circulation. The Government of India also publish photographs of important stolen objects in art journals so as to warn all museums, art galleries and to elicit information of their whereabouts.

Appointment of officers for wholesale trade take-over of rabi crop

*289. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new cell or new officers are being appointed for the wholesale trade take-over of the rabi crop; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a cell at the Centre representing the various Ministries to resolve difficulties that may be faced by the State Governments in the implementation of the decision to take over the wholesale trade. The Food Department is also being suitably strengthened to deal with the additional work devolving on it.

Sterilisation camps in the States

*293. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) the number of sterilisation camps organised in the States under the guide-lines issued by the Central Government; and

(b) whether Central Government have fixed targets for sterilisation camps and if so, the number thereof and the expenditure incurred, State-wise, during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) 198 during 1972-73.

(b) No, Sir. Government did not fix any targets for the number of camps to be organised. A statement giving State-wise expenditure incurred on the Family Planning Programme during 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Expenditure on Family Planning Programme incurred in various States during 1971-72

S. No.	State	Total Expenditure (in Lakh rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	588.61
2.	Assam	54.77

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	273.69
4.	Gujarat	44.47
5.	Haryana	123.61
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27.15
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	43.20
8.	Kerala	828.92
9.	Madhya Pradesh	448.48
10.	Maharashtra	563.37
11.	Meghalaya	4.23
12.	Mysore	364.26
13.	Orissa	284.40
14.	Punjab	150.10
15.	Rajasthan	264.50
16.	Tamil Nadu	638.45
17.	Uttar Pradesh	656.33
18.	West Bengal	231.05
19.	Manipur	2.02
20.	Tripura	3.97
Total		5495.98

Import of milk products and progress of "Operation Flood"

*294. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise quantities and value of milk products expected to be imported under "Operation Flood" programme;

(b) how the disposal is planned and how the generated funds are going to be spent; and

(c) the progress of the "Operation Flood"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4454/73.]

Shipping service to Latin American and West African countries

*295. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering the question of providing direct shipping services from India to Latin American countries and West African countries;

(b) if so, when the final agreement in this regard is likely to be concluded; and

(c) when the services are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The studies made in the past have shown that due to paucity of regular movement of cargo, direct liner service from India to Latin American countries and West African countries would be uneconomical. Scindias are, however, providing monthly sailings to the ports of Christobal in Panama and Bridgetown in Barbados from where transshipment facilities are available to some Latin American countries. The Shipping Corporation of India is also examining the question of catering to Latin American trade on a transshipment basis. As regards service to West Africa, the Shipping Corporation of India has decided to call some of its ships plying in the India/UK-Continent and Black Sea and Adriatic Services at West African ports depending on the cargo offerings. Scindias also started service from Calcutta to West African ports last year on an experimental basis.

Setting up of Book Foundation of India

*298. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL

WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Book Foundation of India; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आदिवासी, हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

*299. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आदिवासी, हरिजन एवं पिछड़े वर्गों के क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के प्रसार के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये स्थानों का चयन कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री आर० के० झाड़िलकर). (क) से (ग) . आवश्यक सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-4454/73]

Central assistance for rapid growing plants and coconut in Mysore

*300. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance has been extended to the State of Mysore for the cultivation and for rapid growth of plant and coconut trees in that State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central assistance is being extended to Mysore State for the production and distribution of hybrid planting material of coconut which is early bearing high yielding and tolerant to diseases. A total amount of Rs. 99,500 has been sanctioned for 1972-73.

Payment to Legal Adviser of Super Bazar, Delhi

2790. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a payment of Rs. 20,000 ordered for payment by the Finance Manager of the Super Bazar to the Legal Adviser was not entertained by the Accounts Officer attached to the Bazar;

(b) whether as a result of this refusal, the Accounts Officer has been reverted back to his parent office—AGCR; and

(c) whether the Legal Adviser has been appointed by the Bazar on a retainer basis on payment of Rs. 250 per month and if so, how has this amount Rs. 20,000 accrued and what are the grounds on which the Accounts Officer refused payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The then Accounts Officer was not reverted to his parent office for such reasons.

(c) The present Legal Adviser to the Super Bazar was appointed in 1968 on a retainer fee of Rs. 250 per month, for routine consultation and advice. Separate fees are paid for Court attendance, at rates approved by the Management. The Legal Adviser did not present his claims for some time, due to change in the Management. The total accumulated claims amounted to Rs. 15,535, including claims for reimbursement of Court fees of Rs. 2,753.20 and his T.A. etc. for appearing in cases outside Delhi. The then Accounts Officer did not refuse payment, but suggested further scrutiny of the claims and approval by the Management.

Adulteration in food samples collected in Delhi

2791. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 16th January, 1973 that the out of 935 samples collected by the Delhi Administration, adulteration was found in only 20.92 per cent cases;

(b) whether as against the above studies made by the Central Committee for Food Standards, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection had found that 50 to 60 per cent of the food samples collected by them in Delhi were adulterated; and

(c) whether the Central Government have gone into the modus operandi of the Delhi Administration and whether they agree with their findings as to how such a revolutionary progress could be achieved in check-

ing adulteration and if not, whether they have taken steps to see that wrong statistics are not circulated which puts public health in jeopardy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. Out of 932 samples collected and analysed by Delhi Municipal Corporation (not Delhi Administration) during the year 1972, adulteration was found in 195 cases i.e. 20.92 per cent.

(b) No studies have been carried out by the Central Committee for Food Standards. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection had conducted a survey relating to the quality of *phere* sold loose in urban markets in the country. The survey showed more than 60 per cent of the samples adulterated. None of the samples collected was from Delhi and therefore this percentage has no relevance to Delhi.

(c) The percentage of samples found adulterated in Delhi during the years 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 & 1971 was 19.9 per cent, 16.8 per cent, 14.4 per cent, 18.7 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. Hence the percentage during 1972 published for Delhi in news papers appears to be quite realistic and as such there should be no question of wrong statistics being circulated.

Conversion of brackish water into drinking water

2792. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian engineer in US is now touring drought affected areas to explore the possibilities of setting up plants that will convert brackish water into drinking water;

(b) whether Government have evinced interest to patronise the move and if so, the different places that

have been surveyed for this purpose; and

(c) whether Rajasthan which is chronically a drought affected area has been included for this survey and if so, the places selected for this purpose and whether the feasibility of the scheme has been worked out and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Position is being ascertained. The information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of sugar to fair price shops in Delhi

2793. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether supplies of sugar to fair price shops in Delhi have been reduced without corresponding reduction of quota to the card holders,

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and whether this reduction is applicable all over the country; and

(c) whether sugar production in the country in this season would not be adequate enough to meet the requirements; if so, whether imports are envisaged to meet the deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Governments regulate supplies to fair price shops within the allocations made to them by the Central Government every month. The Delhi Administration appears to have reduced their supplies to fair shops as part of their drive to unearth bogus ration cards.

(c) By judiciously controlling the monthly releases, the requirements of sugar will be met within the limit of its availability. No import of sugar will be necessary.

Progress of Prohibition in States

2794. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a circular appeal to all legislators from Shri Tek Chand Chairman Prohibition Study Team, highlighting the serious evil effects of alcoholism;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment about the progress of Prohibition in the different States in the country, if so, the result of such assessment; and

(c) whether a trend to scrap prohibition has been noticed by Government on the part of different State Governments and Union Territory Administrations if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government are aware that certain States have, to some extent, relaxed the Prohibition laws. Prohibition being a State subject, the State Governments do not require the consent or approval of the Union Government for relaxation in the prohibition policy. The Union Government, however, have throughout been advocating a uniform policy of prohibition.

Idea behind depositing of time capsules of National Leaders

2795. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the idea behind depositing time capsules deep into the earth as memorials of Nehru and Gandhi;

(b) the amount Government has spent for these capsules so far deposited; and

(c) whether Government intend to deposit any more capsules of this kind and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) These Time Capsules have been primarily designed to preserve authentic record of our time, for posterity.

(b) The total expenditure on Nehru Time Capsule was Rs. 25,630. Gandhi Time Capsule is estimated to cost Rs. 69,000.

(c) It is proposed to embed a similar Time Capsule, on the 15th August, 1973, at the Red Fort, containing a record of the first 25 years of Independence.

Elimination of out-of-turn allotment of quarters

2796. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI PILOO MODY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel, Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi had requested the Ministry of Works and Housing to deal with the Non-allottee Government Employees Welfare Association, 975 Shivajee Street, Karol Bagh, New Delhi in regard to latters' grievances in regard to out-of-turn allotment of quarters;

(b) whether the said request was conceded and if so, the steps that have been taken to eliminate the out-of-turn allotment of quarters; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI

OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Keeping in view the various considerations, the provision of out-of-turn allotment on medical grounds was deleted from the Allotment Rules with effect from 13th May, 1972. Ad hoc allotment on compassionate grounds are made very sparingly in cases of exceptional hardship.

(c) The Association only represent about 1.7 per cent of the non-allottee Government employees entitled to types IV and below in the general pool at Delhi/New Delhi. There is an acute shortage of accommodation in the general pool and the change in the Allotment Rules may not benefit the majority of non-allottees. Within the available resources Government is constructing as many residential units as possible in the general pool.

Government employees without Government accommodation

2797. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees category-wise entitled to each of the types I to II of accommodation who have put in more than 5 years of service as on the 15-8-1972 and are without Government accommodation; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide them with accommodation within six months, even hiring private accommodation, if need be?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Applications for allotment of accommodation from the general pool in Delhi/New Delhi are invited on a restricted basis. Applications for the allotment year beginning from 1st September, 1972 were invited

upto the dates of priority as indicated below in different types:—

Type	Date of priority-upto which applications were invited.
I	31-12-1962
II	31-12-1957
III	31-12-1952
IV	31-12-1950
V	31-12-1964
VI	31-12-1965
VII & VIII	Upto date.

Government servants, who have put in less than 10 years of service, were not even required to apply for allotment of accommodation in types IV and below. In the case of officers entitled to types V and above, the date of priority is reckoned from the date an officer continuously draws emoluments in respect of a particular type. In their case, the total length of service put in by them is not available with the Directorate of Estates. Against a total demand of 99,828, there are 41,337 units in the general pool and the percentage of satisfaction is 41.5. 58,491 officials, who are eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation, have not so far been provided with accommodation.

(b) There is no proposal at present under consideration to hire private accommodation for such Government employees as have put in more than 5 years of service. Schemes for the Fifth Five Year Plan are under examination. If required funds and developed land are available and if there is no difficulty in getting adequate building materials, like, steel, bricks and cement, it is intended to achieve 75 per cent satisfaction in all

types in Delhi/New Delhi and 40 per cent in other cities, where general pool accommodation exists and the percentage of satisfaction is low, by the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Quarters in General Pool and their allotment on out-of-turn basis

2798. SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:
SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Government residences (category-wise) at Delhi/New Delhi as on the 1st November, 1972;

(b) of these, how many are in the General Pool and how many in pools other than the General Pool as on the 1st November, 1972; and

(c) of the quarters in General Pool, how many have been allotted on out-of-turn basis and how many on turn basis since 1st November, 1969 (category-wise and year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is as under:—

Type	Total No. of Residences	Residences in the general pool	Residences in other pool
I.	2	3	4
I . .	13,927	13,085	842
II . .	16,228	15,521	707
III . .	5,096	4,910	186*
IV . .	5,540	4,992	548
V . .	2,385	1,876	509
VI . .	715	531	106
VII . .	259	124	56**
VIII . .	176	27	26
TOTAL . .	44,326	41,066	2,980@

*Does not include Press Pool quarters.

**Exclude houses allotted to M. Ps., Ministers and non-entitled persons.

@M. P. Pool accommodation is not included in this figures.

(c) The break-up of vacancies available from the 1st November, 1969, year-wise, and number of units allotted on in-turn basis and number of units allotted on out-of-turn/ad hoc basis on medical grounds, to dependent relations of deceased/retiring Government servants and on other compassionate grounds, is as under:—

Type	Nov. Dec., 1969		1970		1971		1972 (upto 30-11-72)	
	In-turn	Out-of-turn	In-turn	Out-of-turn	In-turn	Out-of-turn	In-turn	Out-of-turn
I	296	..	842	24	667	38	114	54
II	66	30	345	330	778	312	422	265
III	58	3	400	61	779	119	418	92
IV	41	10	413	39	772	58	622	102
V	44	2	267	33	289	44	284	75
VI	23	..	176	..	187	..	112	..
VII	3	..	39	..	44	..	38	..
VIII	3	..	10	..	9	..	5	..
TOTAL :	534	45	2492	487	3525	571	3015	588

Additional area under Rabi Cultivation

2799. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the area under rabi cultivation all over the country;

(b) if so, what is the progress made in this regard in different States;

(c) whether the additional area now under cultivation would be assured of water supply and if so, the steps initiated in this direction; and

(d) whether the factors contributing towards the failure of crash crop production have been kept in view in expanding the area of cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The Emergency Agricultural Production Programme envisages increase in area and production of rabi crops in different States. As a result of this programme and winter rains, area and production in some of the States like Bihar, U.P. and Haryana are expected to be better than last year. However, in some other States like Maharashtra and Gujarat, area and production may show some decline. Firm estimates of area and production are not yet available.

(c) Steps have been taken for providing irrigation from all available resources such as lift irrigation from rivers, streams, lakes and ponds; diversion of water from rivers and streams through erection of bunds, energisation of tubewells wherever possible and implementation of other schemes such as construction of dug wells, deepening of wells, etc. In all, a sum of Rs. 152.4 crores has been administratively approved to various States for undertaking minor irriga-

tion programmes during 1972-73.

(d) Shortage of fertilisers and electric power are the main inhibiting factors. The State Governments were advised to resort to selective use of the limited fertiliser stocks available in areas where maximum increase in production per unit of fertiliser application is likely to be achieved. To mitigate the adverse effects of power shortage, installation of diesel pumping sets was advised and steps were also taken to give priority to agriculture in the matter of allocation of available electric power supply in different States.

Production and Procurement of Supplies of Rice

2800. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the production and procurement of rice in the country during 1971 and 1972;

(b) the total supplies and consumption of figures for the same period separately; and

(c) the total expected production of rice during 1972 and whether the requirements will be not through internal production and if not, what would be the total quantity that will have to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The production, procurement and public distribution of rice for the years 1971 and 1972 were as under:—

Year	Production*	Procurement	Public distribution
1971	42.2	3.2	3.5
1972	42.7	2.6	3.6

*Production figures of 1971 and 1972 correspond to the Agricultural Year 1970-71 and 1971-72; respectively.

(c) With a normal rice crop. It should be possible to meet fully the internal demand without taking recourse to imports. The estimates of production of rice for the agricultural year 1972-73 would be available only some time in July-August, 1973.

Shifting of Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi

2801. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Infectious Diseases Hospital, Delhi-9 should not be shifted from its location, which is fully surrounded by fast growing colonies, for health hazard; and

(b) if so, when a General Hospital is likely to be established in this locality, which is fully devoid of hospital facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Seizure of Foodgrains in the Country

2802. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Department in the capital and other places in the country had seized any quantity of foodgrains which were concealed in cold storage;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Seminar on Women in Rural Delhi

2803. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of February, 1973 any seminar was held in New Delhi in which the problems facing women in rural Delhi were discussed; and

(b) if so, the main problems discussed and decisions arrived at in the Seminar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No such seminar was held under Government auspices.

Eradication of T.B.

2804 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) how many centrally sponsored programmes on T.B. were sanctioned State-wise, during the year 1971-72 for eradication of T.B. disease;

(b) the basis on which the centrally sponsored schemes are allotted to each State;

(c) whether Chhotanagpur area and specially Palamau district in Bihar has been allotted any centrally sponsored programme; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A statement indicating

physical targets for the establishment of District T.B. Centres, TB Isolation and TB Training and Demonstration Centres under the National TB Control Programme for the year 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4456/73].

(b) The year-wise targets are fixed in consultation with the States and keeping in view the overall targets for the Plan period, progress made by the States in the previous years and the resources position for the year.

(c) and (d). The targets for establishment of District TB Centres, TB Isolation beds etc., are fixed for each State and it is for the State to decide as in which of the Districts the programme is to be implemented. The States are, however, advised to implement the programme in a district where the programme is not already functioning

District T.B. Centres had already been provided in Palamau and Ranchi Districts prior to the 4th Plan period. As for the remaining districts of Dhanbad, Singhbhum and Hazaribagh in Chhotanagpur region. Such Centres are yet to be established by the State Government.

Project Report from Kerala on Exploitation of Natural Resources

2805. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Project reports from the Government of Kerala for the exploitation of natural resources pending for sanction before the Ministry of Agriculture; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in taking a decision and the time by which a final decision is expected on each Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Proposal to declare Port of Alleppey as a subsidiary Port of Cochin

2806. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of declaration of the Port of Alleppey as a subsidiary Port to Cochin is under the consideration of Government for the last two and a half years;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have furnished the required additional information; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking final decision and the time by which a final decision is expected to be declared?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala suggested to the Ministry of Transport in September, 1969 that steps may be taken to make the Port of Alleppey a subsidiary Port of Cochin, whereby it would be possible to divert traffic to Alleppey whenever there is congestion at Cochin during the fair weather season and to provide suitable transport and communication facilities with economic advantage to the hinter land of both the ports. The suggestion was considered by the National Harbour Board in January, 1970, which held that there was no congestion at Cochin Port during fair weather season.

The proposal was revived by the Government of Kerala in November, 1971. The matter was discussed with

the State Government authorities and a self-contained proposal has been received from the State Government recently. The proposal has been made with a view to diverting some traffic to Alleppey during the fair weather season in order to improve the traffic position there. This is under examination in consultation with the Cochin Port Trust.

Financial Assistance for Development of Alleppey T. D. Medical College, Kerala

2807. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Government for the development of Alleppey T. D. Medical College, Kerala after the taking over its management by the Government and the estimated investment in this institution during the next five years;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has requested for any financial assistance from the Centre to meet of this college and it is estimated of this institution; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Since the taking over of this medical college by the Government of Kerala in 1967, the State Government have invested about Rs. 60 lakhs for development of the college and the associated Hospital for clinical teaching and also for administration of the college.

The State Government have prepared a master plan for the development of this college and it is estimated that about Rs. 4.5 crores will have to be invested in this college during the next five years.

(b) and (c). Yes, the Government of Kerala requested the Government of India for an annual grant of Rs. 12 lakhs to cover the loss arising from the abolition of capitation fees and reduction of tuition and special fees, and, also for a capital investment grant of Rs. 2 crores for the development of the college and its associated hospital.

Undergraduate medical education being in the State sector, there is no provision in the Central Health Plan for giving any assistance to State Governments for this purpose. Hence the Government of Kerala have been informed on the 3rd February, 1973, that the Government of India are unable to help in the matter.

Birla Higher Secondary School, Kamlanagar, Delhi

2808. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 1400 students of the Birla Higher Secondary School, Kamlanagar, Delhi have been served with notice by the management of the school to make alternative arrangements for their studies with effect from the next academic year;

(b) whether similar notices have also been served on the members of the staff of the School terminating their services with effect from 30th April, 1973;

(c) if so, the reasons for serving such notices; and

(d) whether any alternative arrangements are being made for the students and staff of the School?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Students of non-employees of Birla Mills only have been asked to seek admission in other schools.

(b) Yes, Sir. About 2/3rd of the staff have been served with termination notices to be effective from 1st May, 1973.

(c) and (d). The School is a private school and the management of the school has taken as decision to serve termination notices but adequate steps are being taken by the Delhi Administration to ensure that the staff and the students do not suffer.

Acute shortage of Fertilizer for Tea Garden in Assam

2809. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tea planters in Assam has made representation to Government regarding acute shortage of fertilizer in Assam; and

(b) if so, the action taken to meet the demand of fertilizer by Assam Tea planters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes Sir, the Tea planters of Assam had written to the Government regarding the shortage of fertilizers

(b) During the Zonal Conferences on fertilizers, held in September, 1972 the requirements of Assam Tea Gardens were assessed as 8500 tonnes of Nitrogen to be supplied by FCI, Namrup in the period October, 1972 to March, 1973. Out of this, orders were passed under the Essential Commodities Act requiring FCI, Namrup to supply 5666 tonnes of Nitrogen for the period October, 1972 to January, 1973. As against this, the manufacturers have actually supplied 6097 tonnes of Nitrogen, which is about 7 per cent higher than the quantity stipulated in the order.

Un-employed Educated Youths provided Agencies for Distribution of fertilizer...

2810. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total number of unemployed educated youths given

agencies for distribution of fertilizer in 1972 and 1973 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received

Transport Taxation Policy

2811 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several expert bodies, which went into the question of transport taxation, were unanimous that the level of taxation was very high in the country;

(b) whether the revenue from the road transport to both Central and State Governments had increased from Rs. 613 crores in 1952 to Rs. 552.28 crores in 1969 with the growth deficiency in road system;

(c) whether this high rate of taxation and deficient road system have hindered a great deal the growth of road transport; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to revise transport taxation policy in coming years to accord a holiday to further increase in tax and deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) to (d). Taxation on motor vehicles is essentially in the State field. The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee had come to the conclusion that taxation on road transport in this country had reached a level where it was acting as a disincentive to the development of the industry. The Committee suggested that some relief should be given to the road transport operators from the existing levels of taxation; if this was not possible, at least no further changes should be made in the prevailing level of taxa-

tion. The matter was considered by the Transport Development Council, where the general feeling was that it would be difficult for the State Governments to reduce taxation, in view of the need to raise resources for developmental activities. As a first step, therefore, it was agreed that there should be no further upward changes in the existing level of taxation on motor vehicles. Simultaneously, it was agreed that a greater portion of the revenue from road transport should be earmarked for expenditure on roads. These recommendations have been brought to the notice of the State Governments.

It is correct that the revenue from road transport increased from about Rs. 61 crores in 1951-52 to about Rs. 552 crores in 1968-69. This increase is due not only to the increase in the levels of taxation but also on account of the rise in the total number of motor vehicles on road. It is, however, not a fact that the deficiency in the road system has increased over the same period. In fact, in absolute terms, the allocations for road development have increased substantially.

The Government of India have appointed a Working Group to go into the question of simplification of the procedures for the levy and collection of various taxes on motor vehicles, avoidance of multiplicity of agencies and rationalisation of the prevailing tax structure generally without affecting the current revenues of the States. The report of this Group is not yet ready.

Centralisation of Authority for water supply and sewerage works

2812. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have considered the need for centralisation of authority to carry out all the functions connected with water supply and sewerage works as sug-

gested by Kerala Chief Minister on the 29th January, 1973;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c): The Chief Minister of Kerala in his inaugural address to the Seminar on "Financing and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Projects" on the 28th January, 1973, at Trivandrum spoke of the need for a centralised authority in each State for managing Water Supply and Sewerage Projects on a self supporting basis.

Water Supply is a State subject. It is within the competence of the State Governments to set up Water supply and Drainage Boards for undertaking the functions of water supply, sewerage and drainage. The Central Government encourages the setting up of such Boards. The Central Council of Health in its 17th Meeting held in October 1971, has commended to all the State Governments to establish at State level, Water and Sewerage Boards, controlling investigations; design maintenance of urban as well as rural water supply and sanitation schemes, with adequate powers to raise public loans for investment in this important sector.

Shortage of Chemical Fertilizers

2813. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of chemical fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, what is the extent of shortage at present; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE)**

(a) Yes. Is there some constraint in the availability of fertilisers in the country

(b) The estimated requirements and the availability of fertiliser in the country in Rabi, 1972-73 (October 72 to March 73) as assessed by the Government are as follows

(i) Requirements as assessed by the Government	(lakh tonnes)					
	N	P	K	N+P+K		
	12 52	4 06	2 21	15 79		
(ii) Availability						
(a) upto 31-3-73	14 06	4 85	2 56	21 47		
(b) upto 31-1-73	10 00	3 59	2 15	15 74		

Thus the total availability of fertilisers during the period October 72 to March 73 is sufficient to meet the requirements of the season. However, as most of the fertiliser required for the Rabi and Summer seasons had to be applied by the end of January 1973 the total availability of all nutrients by the end of January 1973 fell short of the requirements by about 16 per cent.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to improve the fertiliser availability in the short run —

- (i) In order to distribute domestically produced fertiliser equitably, particularly to those States which do not have fertiliser factories, orders have been passed on the manufacturers under the Essential Commodities Act making it obligatory for them to supply specified quantities to various States.

- (ii) Orders have been passed under the Fertiliser (Control) Order compelling the manufacturers to report to the State and Central Govern-

ments every month the actual supplies made by them and also the quantities proposed to be supplied. This will help the States to keep a watch on their performance.

- (iii) The States have been advised to prepare a careful inventory of the stocks available in the godowns both on the cooperative and retail dealers and review it frequently in order to ensure timely and equitable distribution of the available fertilisers.

- (iv) The fertiliser manufacturers have been urged to channelise their output through cooperative organisations, in order to minimise the chance of malpractices.

- (v) In order to avoid long haulage and cross movement of fertiliser a rationalised programme of distribution of pool and domestic manufactured fertiliser is being followed.

- (vi) Through monthly reviews at a high administrative level, a careful watch is being kept on the availability of wagons for rail movement in order to ensure that distribution of fertilisers is not affected by bottlenecks in rail transport.

However a long term measures the capacity of fertilizers in the country and also making all out efforts to increase the capacity utilisation of existing factories. If all the projects under consideration are approved the country may reach self-sufficiency in fertilisers by 1978-79.

Proposal to raise the standard of West Coast Road

2814 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

- (a) what attempts have been made or are proposed to be made to bring

the West Coast Road to the standard of National Highway;

(b) whether there is any proposal from any of the State Governments concerned to change the alignment of this National Highway;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government to such proposals; and

(d) whether the State Governments are competent to propose a change in alignment of road declared as National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) The West Coast Road has been declared as a National Highway with effect from 7th March 1972. Earlier, it was being developed as a single-lane Highway under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance. Following its declaration as a National Highway, the State Governments concerned have been asked to carry out inventory surveys in order to assess the deficiencies existing on this road as also make an assessment of the cost involved for its improvement to National Highway standards. The inventory surveys have since been carried out which are being kept in view while planning for the further development of this road to National Highway standards.

(b) and (c). Maharashtra and Kerala Governments have suggested some changes in the alignment of this National Highway in a few reaches of the road in their respective territories. The proposed changes will be examined further in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

(d) The State Governments could propose changes in the alignment of National Highways but the final decision in this regard is taken by the Government of India depending upon merits of the proposal.

Appointment of Study Team by R.B.I. regarding Cooperative Credit System

**2815. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has appointed a study team to go into the question of overdues at various levels of the three-tier co-operative credit system in the country;

(b) if so, what are the other points which the team has been asked to study; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report and who are the Members of the team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). A Study Team on overdues of cooperative credit institutions has been appointed by the Reserve Bank of India on the 16th December, 1972 to go into the question of overdues at various levels of the Three-tier Cooperative Credit System in the country.

The terms of reference of the Study Team are as under:—

(i) To study the position of overdues at various levels of the Three-tier Cooperative Credit System in the country and to broadly ascertain the causes therefor and their effect on the flow of credit and suggest remedial measures;

(ii) To examine the policy and procedure for granting conversion facilities contemplated under the stabilization arrangements in vogue; to identify the factor responsible for the undue delay or unreasonable denial of conversion facilities and to suggest the steps necessary for making assistance available in time to the affected cultivators; to examine incidentally the procedure obtaining in

regard to the granting of extensions and the need and usefulness or otherwise of this type of relief and to make recommendations in regard thereto;

(iii) To examine the procedures connected with the rephasing or re-scheduling of conversion loans granted out of stabilization funds in times of successive crop failures and in this connection also, if recourse to funds other than those of the cooperative structure appears necessary; to examine the measures needed for making use of the agricultural credit relief and guarantee funds of the State Governments for the ultimate write-off of such loans;

(iv) To study the magnitude of non-wilful default and the circumstances under which relief to such category of defaulters could be provided, say, on the basis of rehabilitation programmes drawn up for them; to define such category of defaulters and stipulate the terms and conditions under which relief could be given; to recommend the financial arrangements required at the various levels for this purpose and to suggest measures for the building up of the required funds and to examine in this context whether the long term operations fund of the Reserve Bank could be utilised for giving share capital contribution to ensure the smooth flow of production credit under these circumstances and to make recommendations in regard thereto;

(v) To make any other recommendations which are incidental to or related to the above terms of reference.

3. The members of the Team are:—

Chairman

- (1) Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

Members

- (2) Chairman, Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad.
- (3) A representative of the Department of Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.
- (4) Special Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Agricultural and Cooperation Department, Jaipur.
- (5) Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Member Secretary

- (6) Joint Chief Officer, Agricultural Credit Department, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

The Team may coopt other members.

4. The Team is expected to submit its report in about six months time.

Under Capitalised Concerns in Sugar Industry

2816. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the firms in the Sugar Industry are under capitalised;

(b) if so, their names, State-wise; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against such firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Edible Oils

2817 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of edible oils, including palm oil and soyabean oil, imported during 1970-71 and 1971-72, and

(b) the quantity under import for the current year and whether any country has given some quantity as a gift also and if so the name of the country and quantity given as gift?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHRI SINGH) (a) The quantity of edible oils/oilseeds imported during the two years is given below —

Commodity	1970-71 (Tonnes)	1971-72 (Tonnes)
Soyabean oil	99 601	80 311
Sunflower oil	nil	50 554
Rapeseed	28 260	2,043*

*Relief supply for refugees

No palm oil was imported during these two years

(b) During 1972-73 the import of about 100 000 tonnes of edible oils has been arranged on commercial basis. About 80 000 tonnes of rapeseed is being received from Canada, free of cost and 8292 tonnes of soyabean oil had been given by West Germany for refugee relief

फरीदाबाद स्थित गुरु गोविन्द सिंह कालेज को पटना में स्थानान्तरित करना

2818 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या फरीदाबाद स्थित गुरु गोविन्द सिंह कालेज के प्रबन्धक कालेज को पटना स्थानान्तरित करना चाहते हैं,

(ख) क्या उक्त कालेज के छात्र यह

चाहते हैं कि कालेज ग्राम व्यवस्था के साथ बड़ी चले अथवा उन छात्रों को पंजाब या देहली के किन्हीं मेडिकल कालेजों में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाए, और

(ग) यदि हा तो छात्रों के भविष्य के बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू):

(क) हरियाणा सरकार ने भारत सरकार का सूचित किया है कि उनके पास इस संबंध में कोई सूचना नहीं है

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने हरियाणा तथा पंजाब की सरकारों का सुझाव दिया है कि वे उनके प्रबंध का अपने हाथ में लेने तथा कालेज को अनुकूल स्तर पर लाने के लिए एक धर्मार्थ न्याय गठित कर ले ।

Expenditure on official Residence of Prime Minister

2819 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the total expenditure incurred year-wise during the last 3 years, in connection with furnishing, re furnishing and maintenance of the Prime Minister's official residence in New Delhi, and

(b) the expenditure on each item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Proposal to strengthen analytical facilities for drug control standard

2820. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to strengthen analytical facilities in the country to ensure an effective drug control standard;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU)

(a) Yes

(b) and (c). A scheme for giving financial assistance to the States during the Fifth Plan period for the establishment or expansion of analytical laboratories is under consideration. The details are yet to be finalised. A final decision can be taken only after the Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised. At present, Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta and the Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad, which are under the administrative control of the Central Government, are providing testing facilities to those States which do not have drug testing laboratories of their own. These laboratories are also being strengthened and expanded.

Import of Endrin

2821. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any insecticide named "Endrin" is being imported in India from U.S.A. and Holland;

(b) if so, the quantity in tonnage thereof and the amount of Foreign Exchange spent by India;

(c) whether it is a banned item in most of the countries in the world on the ground that it is more toxic, it

leaves residue on the crop and it has a tendency to have cumulative effect in human body system; and

(d) if so, the reasons of its import especially when safer types of insecticides are available in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 520 metric tonnes of Endrin were imported at a cost of 24,27,250 during the year 1972.

(c) Some countries have imposed restrictions on the use of Endrin.

(d) Endrin continues to be one of the most effective and relatively cheaper insecticide. The persistence quality on the sprayed crops and soil is of advantage in as much as it cuts down the cost and frequency of application. Much more extension effort is required to be put for the demonstration and use of safer substitute products. The Dept. of Plan Protection has also been recommending the phasing out of Endrin and reducing its use in general, and on food crops in particular.

Complaint lodged by Britannia Biscuit Company regarding non-availability of Maida

2822. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF
SHRI M. S. PURTY

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britannia Biscuit Company Limited has lodged complaint to the Government regarding the non-availability of maida in the months of January and February, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b) A request was received

from the Britannia Biscuit Co. for direct allotment of wheat from the Central Pool. In accordance with the existing arrangements, like all other bulk users, the Britannia Biscuit Co. is required to obtain the supply of maida from the roller flour mills on the basis of permit issued by the State Governments/Union Territories. Accordingly, the Company was advised that special allotment of wheat for the Biscuit Company was not possible.

Seizure of sugar bags near Agra

2823. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in February, 1973, 109 bags of sugar belonging to the Food Corporation of India were seized near Agra when they were being taken for sale in the black market; and

(b) whether a thorough enquiry into the matter has been made and if so, the number of persons/officials found guilty and nature of punishments given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It is true that 109 bags of sugar belonging to the Food Corporation of India were seized by the police on the 31st January, 1973, while a part of the stock intended for distribution in Sadabad Tehsil was being unloaded in Mathura.

(b) After a preliminary enquiry, a Quality Inspector, who was in charge of the stock, has been placed under suspension and charges are being framed against him. The matter is also under investigation of the Police.

Technical Committee's report on Construction of Tube Wells in Haryana Along Banks of Jamuna

2824. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASH-TRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical Committee to examine the dispute between

Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh over the construction of tube wells to Haryana along the banks of Jamuna has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Unit I phase I of the Haryana Scheme for the Extraction of about 500 cusecs of ground water in this area has been technically cleared by this Committee unanimously.

(c) Government of Haryana have been informed to go ahead with the energisation of tubewells constructed by them in this area for the extraction of 500 cusecs of groundwater.

Effect of power shortage for Agriculture in Punjab.

2825. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the agriculture in Punjab has been affected by the recent power shortage in the State in 1973; and

(b) the concrete steps taken by Government to ease the power shortage in the State and thus help in production of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Although there is power shortage in the State, steps have been taken to increase the supply of power for agricultural purposes by imposing a cut in the supply of power to Nangal Fertiliser Factory. There have also been widespread and timely rains in most parts of the State. The stop conditions are good and the production of wheat during this year is estimated to be more than that of the last year.

Utilisation of ground water for Irrigation.

2826. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated useable ground water potential available for irrigation in the country;

(b) how much of this potential is now being utilised for irrigation; and

(c) what is the estimated additional utilisation of the ground water potential in the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The tentative estimate of useable groundwater potential of the entire country for irrigation and other uses is about 215 MAF (Million Acre Feet). The major use of groundwater is, however, irrigation.

(b) About 85 MAF.

(c) About 25 to 30 MAF.

Scheme on the use of underground water for irrigation purposes

2827. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive scheme in regard to the use of underground water for irrigation purposes and whether the State Governments have sent any proposal in this regard to the Centre for its approval and granting financial assistance;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Haryana have also asked for any assistance or approval from the Central Government for the use of underground water in that State, and

(c) if so, the salient features of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No comprehensive scheme has been formulated by the Central Government for use of ground water for irrigation purposes. However, the minor irrigation programme being implemented in the State includes comprehensive schemes for development of ground-water through dug wells, tubewells, boring and deepening of wells installation of pumpsets etc. Central assistance for the minor irrigation programme is made available to the State Governments according to the normal pattern in vogue and the State Governments are not required to approach the Centre for its approval and granting financial assistance in regard to the groundwater development schemes (included in the Plan).

(b) The State Government of Haryana have not asked for any assistance or sought approval from the Central Government for use of underground water in their State except for some schemes proposed under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme which was initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture during 1972 for making up of the kharif losses in foodgrains by increasing rabi production.

(c) The schemes approved under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme include Augmentation of Western Jamuna Canal, energisation of tubewells, installation of deep tubewells, purchase of diesel generating sets etc.

Import of Fertiliser

2828. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity and value of fertilisers imported by India in the past three years;

(b) the types of fertilisers imported; and

(c) how long the country will have to depend on imported fertilisers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a). The quantities of imported fertilisers in terms of nutrients, their value, from 1969-70 to 1971-72 are given below on the basis of actual arrivals:—

Year	In lakh tonnes			Value in crores of rupees
	N	P	K	
1969-70	6.67	0.94	1.20	116.77
1970-71	4.77	0.32	1.20	76.78
1971-72	4.80	2.48	2.68	89.97

(b) Fertilisers imported were nitrogenous such as Urea, Ammonium Sulphate, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate, Phosphatic such as Ammonium Nitro Phosphate and Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Potassic such as NPK, Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash.

(c) Government are taking a number of measures for achieving self-sufficiency in the production of Nitrogen and Phosphates and for dispensing with their imports by the end of the Fifth Plan. Since no sizeable potash deposits have been discovered, import of potash is likely to continue beyond the Fifth Plan also.

खरीफ फसल की सम्भाव्य उपज

282.9^५ श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :
श्री रामकंवर :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष खरीफ की फसल में वसूली लक्ष्य से काफी कम होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या इसका कारण सरकार द्वारा सिंचाई के लिए मंजूर की गई राशि का पूरा उपयोग न करना है;

(ग) सिंचाई के लिए कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई थी और उसमें से कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया गया ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या भावी योजनाएं हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों से खरीफ उत्पादन के पक्के अनुमानों की प्राप्ति के पश्चात् ही इसका पता चल सकेगा। ये अनुमान इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। सिंचाई के लिए नियत की गई धन-राशि का आमतौर से पूरा-पूरा उपयोग किया जाता है। कुछ मामलों में तो इससे अधिक भी खर्च हो जाता है।

(ग) चौथी योजना में बड़ी और मध्यम योजनाओं के लिए 952 करोड़ रुपये और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए 511.32 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी। इसमें से योजना के प्रथम तीन वर्षों के दौरान बड़ी और मध्यम योजनाओं के लिए 626.50 करोड़ रुपये तथा लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए 290.60 करोड़ रुपये की राशि प्रयोग में लाई गई थी।

(घ) सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों में यथा-संभव तेजी लाने का प्रस्ताव है बशर्त कि उनके लिए वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध हों।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा भूमिगत जल का उपयोग करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता देने का अनुरोध

2830. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में भूमिगत जल का उपयोग करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई सहायता देने अथवा अनुमोदन के लिए कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). खरीफ खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए रबी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित कुछ योजनाओं के अतिरिक्त मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र से राज्य में भूमिगत जल के उपयोग के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी है । और न ही राज्य में भूमिगत जल के लिए कोई स्वीकृति ही मांगी है । आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुमोदित परिव्यय में सार्वजनिक उठाऊ सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए 91 लाख रुपये, पम्प सैटों के लिए 200 लाख रुपये और पम्प सैटों को विद्युत्-चालित करने के लिए 290 लाख रुपये शामिल हैं ।

Agricultural Loss Due to Power Shortage in Uttar Pradesh

2831. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total agricultural loss incurred in Uttar Pradesh due to power shortage recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Although there is power shortage in the State, efforts are being made to utilise the available power to its best advantage. It is difficult at this stage to indicate the loss to agriculture on account of power shortage.

Early Election to all Superseded Municipal Corporations

2832. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Mysore have urged the State Government to hold early election to all superseded municipal corporations; and

(b) if so, what are the other decisions taken in the session held in New Delhi in January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. The All India Council of Mayors in its 11th Meeting held at Gwalior (and not New Delhi) on January 16-17, 1973 had passed a resolution strongly urging the State Governments to hold early elections in all Corporations which are under supersession or are otherwise being administered by Administrators or Special Officers.

(b) The other main decisions, as reported by the Council, are:—

(i) That the recommendations of Zakaria Committee regarding augmentation of finances of civic bodies be implemented early. Share of certain taxes like motor vehicles tax, entertainment tax etc. be paid to civic bodies and that no encroachment be made by State Governments in the field of Municipal taxation.

- (ii) That effective measures be taken to check pollution of water, air, land and atmosphere
- (iii) That Central grant for environmental improvement be utilised to the best advantage and be extended to all Corporations
- (iv) That effective steps be taken to ensure road safety, slum clearance, and promotion of civic consciousness
- (v) That physical and moral education be invariably imparted in Municipal primary schools
- (vi) That Model Legislation for Municipal Corporations be expedited

**ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अस्पतालों और
औषधालयों में शय्याओं
की संख्या बढ़ाना**

2833. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के
दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित अस्पतालों
और औषधालयों में शय्याओं की कुल
संख्या कितनी की जाने का प्रस्ताव था ,
और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में प्राथमिक
स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और सामुदायिक विकास
खण्डों में कितने डाक्टर बढ़ाए जाने का
प्रस्ताव था ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन
मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कौंडाजी बासप्पा) :**

(क) चतुर्थ योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष के
दौरान लगभग 200 चूने हुए प्राथमिक
स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें

30 पलंगों वाले ग्रामीण अस्पताल
बनाने की एक योजना विचाराधीन है ।
यदि यह कार्यान्वित हो जाय तो ग्रामीण
क्षेत्रों में रोगियों के लिए लगभग 5000/
6000 पलंग और हो जायेंगे ।

(ख) वर्तमान समय में प्राथमिक
स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के लिए लगभग 2700
डाक्टरों की कमी है । राज्य सरकारों
से चतुर्थ योजना के अन्त तक इस कमी
को पूरा करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया
है ।

Postponement of Strike by Calcutta Port Shramik Union

2835 SHRI P VENKATASUB-
BAIAH Will the Minister of
SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be
pleased to state

(a) whether the Calcutta Port
Shramik Union have postponed their
strike by a fortnight,

(b) if so their demands, and

(c) the steps taken to avert the
strike?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING
AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ
BAHADUR) (a) to (c) On 6th
January, 1973, the Calcutta Port
Shramik Union forwarded to the
Calcutta Port Commissioners a Char-
ter of Demands containing 22 de-
mands, and gave notice of their inten-
tion to call a strike of the employees
of the Port of Calcutta on the expiry
of 14 days from the date of their letter,
to press for the acceptance of these
demands. A copy of the Charter of
Demands is laid on the Table of the
House [Placed in Library See No
LT-4457/73]

The Port Commissioners have been
carrying on negotiations with the
Union and in view of the progress
made towards settlement of the
issues, the Union has advised the
Port Commissioners that it has de-
cided to keep its decision of calling a
strike in abeyance.

शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा

(Rupees per tonne)

2836. श्री नाथराम अहिरवार :
श्री एम० एस० पुरतो :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शहरी सम्पत्ति की सीमा निर्धारित करने सम्बन्धी विधेयक पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक ले लिया जायेगा ?

संभवीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) और (ख) : मामल विचाराधीन है ।

Rise in the Price of Ground Oil and Castor Oil

2837. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the beginning of the year groundnut oil prices have risen by about Rs. 750 a tonne, from Rs. 5250 to Rs. 6,000;

(b) whether during the same year castor oil (commercial) has moved up from Rs. 4,900 to Rs. 6,100 and groundnut expellers from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,570 a tonne; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to maintain the edible price in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The following table shows the prices at Bombay Market at the beginning of the current crop and calendar years and the current month.

	At the beginning of the current crop year.	At the beginning of the current calendar year.	Current month
	week ending 3-11-72	week ending 5-1-73	week ending 2-3-73
Groundnut oil.	4850	5400	6450
2. Castor oil (Commercial)	4950	5050	6350
3 Groundnut cake (decorticated)	990	1305	1450

(c) The rise in prices of vegetable oilseeds and oils during the current year is, in a large measure, due to shortfall in the production of kharif oilseeds as a result of erratic behaviour of rainfall and prevalence of drought in several producing areas. A number of measures have been taken to cope with the stringent supply situation. These include, efforts to increase the production of rabi oilseeds like mustard seed and summer groundnut and also non-traditional oilseeds like sunflower seed; restricting the utilisation of groundnut oil in vanaspathi where in specified maximum limits and encouraging increased usage of substitute oils like cottonseed, mustard, sunflower and rice gram in its place; and encouraging utilisation of minor oils of tree origin and rice bran oil in soap-making. Further, to augment internal supplies, imports of oils like palm oil and soyabean oil, tallow and rapeseed have been arranged to the extent possible.

Report of Committee on Crop Insurance

2838. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Dharam Narain Committee appointed by the Govern-

ment to make recommendations on the Crop Insurance Scheme has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) whether the recommendations have since been considered by the Government if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee came to the conclusion that in the conditions obtaining in the country, it would not be feasible to introduce crop insurance on a compulsory basis. The Committee, however, drew the attention of the Government to a model scheme of voluntary crop insurance that has been evolved by the L.I.C. for Hybrid-4 Cotton in Baroda district and suggested that the results of this experiment may be watched for some time.

(c) The Government after taking into account the recommendations of the Committee, took a decision to request the General Insurance Corporation to undertake a pilot scheme of crop insurance for selected crops in selected areas on an experimental basis on the same lines as is being tried by the L.I.C. in Gujarat. The matter is now engaging the attention of the General Insurance Corporation.

Project Under Examination by Central Underground Water Board

2839, SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formed "Central Underground Water Board" to utilize underground water;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) how many projects state-wise, have been examined so far by this Board; and

(d) whether Rajasthan State was included in its programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Ground Water Board is the apex body at the national level in respect of all matters relating to the exploration, assessment, development, scientific management and regulation of the country's groundwater resources.

(c) The Central Ground Water Board is not an organisation merely for the examination of projects; it is itself executing projects. One groundwater survey project has been implemented and at present three are being executed. Of these three, one project is in Madhya Pradesh—Gujarat covering alluvial parts of the Narmada river basin. Another project is in Rajasthan—Gujarat covering a number of arid and semi-arid areas. Third project is covering a hard-rock area in Andhra Pradesh—Mysore. A project covering the Upper Jamuna river basin in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and U.P. is being put on the ground. A few more projects are likely to be taken up this year in Mysore, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In addition the Central Ground Water Board is doing its regular exploratory work in almost all the States and is also constructing production tubewells.

(d) Yes. The Central Ground Water Board has already implemented one Ground Water Survey Project in Rajasthan with UNDP (SF) assistance. Another project is now being executed with the assistance of UNDP (SF).

मध्य प्रदेश में नये मेडिकल कालेज

2840. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा . क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य में तीन नये मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इसके सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव को केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उसकी स्वीकृति हेतु भेजा है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में एक मेडिकल कालेज खोलने की स्वीकृति दे दी थी , और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो उक्त मेडिकल कालेज न खोलने के क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्क) :

(क) से (ग) : पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य में तीन नए मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) और (ङ) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश को एक मेडिकल कालेज नियत किया गया था । मेडिकल कालेज राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत खोले जाते हैं क्योंकि स्नातक पूर्व चिकित्सा शिक्षा राज्य का विषय है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्यों को केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता देने की कोई

योजनागत व्यवस्था नहीं है । इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश को नियत किए गये कालेज के लिए वास्तविक स्थान और खोलने का निर्णय राज्य सरकार द्वारा ही किया जाना था । किन्तु शायद साधनों की कमी के कारण उसने चौथी योजना में भी अभी तक कोई मेडिकल कालेज नहीं खोला है ।

Death of Patient in Kingsway Camp Infectious Diseases Hospital

2841. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether patients of Kingsway Camp Infectious Diseases Hospital complained that a patient died in the middle of January due to the negligence of the doctor and the nurse on duty, and

(b) if so, the action taken against the doctor and the nurse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU). (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Resignation of Special Adviser to Delhi University

2842 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly appointed Special Adviser of Delhi University Prof. V. V. John resigned from his office; and

(b) if so, the reasons for his relinquishing office within such a short period?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He has been relieved at his own request,

केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के औषधालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि

किदवई नगर आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय का विस्तार

2843. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार किदवई नगर, दिल्ली के आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय में औसतन कितने रोगी प्रतिदिन आए ,

(ख) क्या इस औसत संख्या को देखते हुए सरकार इस औषधालय का विस्तार करेगी , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) : (क) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय, किदवई नगर में प्रतिदिन आने वाले रोगियों (नये तथा पुराने) की औसतन उपस्थिति इस प्रकार है —

वर्ष	प्रतिदिन औसतन उपस्थिति
1969-70	222
1970-71	207
1971-72	230

(ख) और (ग) : इस समय वित्त मंत्रालय का स्टाफ निरीक्षण एकक दिल्ली में आयुर्वेदिक औषधालयों के डाक्टरों और कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं का अध्ययन कर रहा है। इस एकक की सिफारिशों के उपलब्ध होने पर उन पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

2844. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा से लाभ उठाने वाले कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं देने की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, सरकार इस प्रकार के औषधालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली में 1973-74 में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य औषधालयों का सुधार करने , उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

Shipment of Stolen Sculptures as "Agricultural Equipments"

2845 SHRI PILOO MODY. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Motherland* of the 28th December, 1972, saying that about 80 tonnes of sculptures were stolen from Indian temples and sent to USA in a single shipment as "agricultural equipment",

(b) whether investigation has been made in regard to the implications of this report; and

(c) the facts thereof and action, if any, taken against those involved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Collectors of Customs, Madras/Cochin/Calcutta and Chief Controller of Exports, Delhi have reported that no such case of illegal export of sculptures to U.S.A. during the year 1972 has come to their notice. Further, the collector of Customs, Bombay has reported that Bombay Custom House did not come across any case in the year 1972 wherein 80 tons of sculptures were stolen from Indian temples and illegally exported to U.S.A. as agricultural equipment. Further enquiries are being made.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अन्न को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने पर व्यय

2846 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अन्न को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने में प्रति टन कितना खर्च आता है ; और

(ख) क्या अन्न की कीमत बढ़ने का प्रमुख कारण भारतीय खाद्य निगम की अन्न ढोने और स्टोर करने की खर्चीली प्रक्रिया है ।

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) अनुमान है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1972-73 में खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई पर औसतन 19.50 रुपये प्रति टन खरीदारी और विक्री के हिसाब से खर्च किया था

(ख) : जी नहीं । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि देश भर में खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध करवाना निगम की जिम्मेदारी है, इस लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा दुलाई और भण्डारण पर किया गया खर्च कोई अधिक नहीं है । केन्द्रीय पूल से राज्य सरकारों को जारी किये जाने वाले गेहूँ और चावल के मूल्य पिछले चार वर्षों से एक-से चल रहे हैं ।

Introduction of Special Professional Courses at the First Degree Level

2847. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. has a scheme to introduce special professional courses at the first degree level with a view to make education more practical and useful in the context of the development needs of the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASSAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the University Grants Commission has agreed to provide assistance to Delhi University for starting a Vocational College which provides facilities for study of (i) Tourism; (ii) Book Publishing; (iii) Insurance; (iv) Retailing and Trade; (v) Store-keeping and Stores Accounting; and (vi) Office Management and Secretaryship, as part of the first degree course.

Distribution of Spurious Drugs

2848. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to stop the production and distribution of spurious drugs; and

(b) the number of cases registered and people sentenced for being involved in spurious drug cases during 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The following steps have been taken to stop the production and distribution of spurious drugs:

(1) An All India List of licenced drug Manufacturers has been printed and made freely available to all concerned at a nominal price to eliminate unlicensed manufacture and sale of spurious drugs. The list is revised from time to time and copies of the revised list are circulated to State Drugs Control Organisations and to Associations of dealers in drugs.

(2) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended and the extent of penalty for manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs and manufacture and sale without licence, has been raised from 3 years to 10 years. Provision has also been made for the confiscation of equipment and implements employed in the manufacture of such drugs as also the means of their transportation.

(3) The States have been advised to maintain liaison with the Police authorities for intensifying the campaign against spurious drugs.

(4) Whenever reports of spurious drugs are received by the Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation and whenever a racket is supposed to be of Inter-State character, special precautions are taken to alert the States concerned and to advise them to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.

(5) The States have been requested to augment their Drugs Inspectorates and the testing facilities so that the scale of sampling is increased and quick test reports are obtained.

(6) Zonal Offices of the Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. One of the major functions of the Zonal Officers is to investigate the movement of spurious drugs, particularly in inter-State commerce and to ensure that the standards of drugs moving in inter-State commerce, are stringently observed. The Zonal Officers are assisted in their task by the Central

Drugs Inspectors who work in close liaison with the State Drugs Inspectors. The Central Inspectorate staff attached to the Zonal Offices is being augmented.

(7) The help and co-operation of Associations representing the interests of drug manufacturers and dealers has been sought to ensure maximum compliance with good manufacturing and sale practices. Their cooperation has been solicited in the campaign against spurious drugs.

(8) Training programmes for Drugs Inspectors and Government analysts have been arranged under the aegis of the Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation. These training programmes will help in more stringent enforcement of control measures.

(9) A constant liaison and dialogue with the State Drugs Control Organisation is maintained by the Central Drugs Standards Control Organisation by holding meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee, meetings of the Zonal State Drugs Controllers and through discussions of the Zonal Officers with the State Drugs Control Officials, in addition to correspondence. This constant exchange of information helps co-ordination and intensification of quality control measures.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Functioning of Guru Govind Singh Medical College, Faridabad

2849. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to implement the assurances given to Parliament regarding the functioning of Guru Govind Singh Medical College, Faridabad;

(b) if so, the steps taken; and

(c) whether the college is now functioning normally?

under consideration of the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana in consultation with all concerned.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). Government had not given any assurance as such to Parliament regarding the functioning of Guru Gobind Singh Medical College, Faridabad. This College is situated in the State of Haryana. Under-graduate medical education is a subject in the State section and, as such, Central Government was not in a position to give any assurance, as such.

However, on the request of the Hon'ble Members of the House and in view of the difficulties that the concerned students have had to face, the Health Minister did make a statement on the subject in the Lok Sabha on 30th November, 1972 and also participated in a discussion in the Lok Sabha on the 19th December, 1972.

One of the main suggestions that emerged out of this Lok Sabha discussion from some of the Hon'ble Members was that possibilities be explored to form a Charitable Trust to put the college on firm foundations and bring it upto standard. The Health Minister said that he would use his good offices in this regard and would take up the matter with the Governments of Punjab and Haryana. He, however, did not give any "assurance" that the Trust would be set up.

Steps have been taken to follow up this expression of intent. Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana and also to the authorities of the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee to see if a Charitable Trust can be founded. The matter is

Another demand that was made by the Hon'ble Members during the discussion in the Lok Sabha on 19th December, 1972 was for a thorough investigation into the conduct of the management *vis-a-vis* collection of huge capitation fees. Minister said that he had already suggested to the Haryana Government to conduct such a probe and that he would again take up the matter with Chief Minister, Haryana. He however did not give any "assurance" about the result of such an investigation.

This matter was also followed up and the Minister wrote to the Chief Minister, Haryana in this connection.

The Government of Haryana have reported that their Vigilance Department have conducted an enquiry into the affairs of this college and have come to the conclusion that the management of this college have cheated the students and have misappropriated the funds. According to their report, the Society which is running the college has been registered at Patna, Bihar, and for the Faridabad College the Society's Office is located in Delhi. Thus, the matter is an inter-State affairs. The Haryana Vigilance Department have suggested that for the purposes of legal action against the management of the College the matter should be taken up by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Government of Haryana have reported that the matter is being referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

The College is not functioning normally. Some of its students are on hunger strike in Delhi for the last few days.

Minimum Safe Water Supply for Rural Population

2850. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to provide minimum safe water supply to our rural population.

(b) whether Government have made any estimate regarding the requirement in this regard;

(c) if so, the figure thereof; and

(d) how far Government are going to meet this requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, in the IV Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 124.49 crores in the State Sectors for rural water supply schemes. To help the State Governments in the speedy implementation of rural water supply schemes, the Central Government has also launched the Accelerated Programme for Rural Water Supply with 100 per cent Central assistance.

(b) to (d). According to an assessment of this Ministry there are 1,52,000 villages in the difficult and scarcity areas. Out of this, it is expected that 28,000 villages will be covered by the end of the IV Plan by the State Government under their normal Rural Water Supply Programme. Under the Accelerated Programme for Rural Water Supply, it is expected that 15,000 villages would be covered by the end of the IV Plan provided adequate funds are available. Hence, at the beginning of the V Plan, it is estimated that about 1,10,000 villages will remain without safe and adequate drinking water. To provide safe and adequate water supply in

the villages an investment of about Rs. 600 crores would be required. It is proposed to cover all these villages during the Fifth Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds.

Maintenance of Costing data by Delhi Milk Scheme

2851. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has started maintaining accurate costing data showing break-up of the gross profit as was recommended by the Public Accounts Committee; and

(b) if so, the provisional quarterly break-up in respect of operation efficiencies, increase in selling price of products and lower cost of procured and imported milk or powder/butter oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme is taking measures progressively to maintain more detailed costing data in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee.

(b) An analysis of this nature can be undertaken only when more detailed costing data actually becomes available.

Milk-Shed Areas Earmarked for D.M.S.

2852. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the frontiers of milk-shed areas earmarked for Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) the district-wise potential of milk-production and population of milch cattle; and

(c) the district-wise collection of Delhi Milk Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The following districts constitute the milkshed areas of Delhi Milk Scheme as defined under Operation Flood:

State	Districts
(1) Uttar Pradesh	Meerut, Muradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr.
(2) Haryana	Gurgaon, Karnal, Rohtak
(3) Punjab	Ferozepur, Jullundur, Bhatinda, Ludhiana, Gurdaspur.
(4) Rajasthan	Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner.

(b) A statement showing the population of milch cattle in these areas based on Livestock census held in 1966 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. ([Placed in Library. See No. LT-4458/73]. No district wise assessment of milk production potential has been made in these areas.

(c) A statement showing the collection of Delhi Milk Scheme during 1971-72 from Districts from which procurement is being made at present is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4458/78].

PROGRESS IN INCREASING MILK SUPPLY BY D. M. S.

2853. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress towards achieving the targeted increase in capacity of Delhi Milk Scheme to meet requirement of Delhi for liquid milk.

(b) how imported milk products help in augmenting supply of liquid milk, and

(c) the reasons for diverting fat in the making of ghee and how it affects economy of the Delhi Milk Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Delhi's requirements are proposed to be met firstly by expanding the handling capacity of the existing Dairy Plant of Delhi Milk Scheme from the present 3.00 lakh litres a day to 3.75 lakh litres a day by about the middle of 1973 and secondly by setting up a new Recombining (Mother) Dairy with a milk handling capacity of 4.00 lakh litres a day which is scheduled to be built in the next Financial year. The target, dates for compilation of both the expansion programmes are subject to revision based on various factors.

(b) Imported milk products being received under Operation Flood help in augmenting supply of liquid milk firstly by avoiding seasonal fluctuations and maintaining distribution at an even higher level during the year and secondly by generating funds part of which are utilised for providing technical inputs for increasing milk production.

(c) The intake of fresh milk increases during the winter months and Surplus milk is utilised for the manufacture of various milk products, including ghee. Delhi Milk Scheme presently does not make any profit on the sale of ghee.

Seizure of Wheat Bags Concealed in Cold Storage at Okhla, Delhi

2854. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 10,000 wheat bags were seized on 10th February, 1973 which

were concealed in cold storage at Ohhla, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) A cold storage godown where unaccounted wheat was stored unauthorisedly was sealed on the night of the 10/11th February, 1973. After counting, 4133 bags were found stored in that godown.

(b) A case under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was registered. The Collector, Delhi has also been moved to confiscate the said stock under Section 6A of the Essential Commodities Act

Unemployment among Graduates of I.I.Ts

2855 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Graduates of the Indian Institute of Technology at Delhi, Kanpur, Bombay and Madras are facing unemployment?

(b) the number of Graduates and Post-Graduates from these institutes, and the profession wise break-up of unemployed among them for the last three years; and

(c) what steps have been taken to see that the Indian Institute of Technology Graduates get productive employment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NARUL HASAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Central Assistance to States for Housing sites to Landless Workers

2856. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI, SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of house-sites required and houses built under the Central Scheme for the provision of house-sites to the landless workers in rural areas and its State-wise break-up;

(b) the total amount of assistance given to States under this scheme and its Statewise break-up and break-up of utilisation; and

(c) the names of States that requested for more financial assistance to complete the massive programme undertaken by them and the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) A statement giving the Statewise break-up of estimated number of landless labour house-holds is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4459/73]. The Scheme aims at providing house-sites only and it does not envisage grant of central assistance for construction of houses.

(b) A statement showing Central financial assistance sanctioned and released under the Scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4459/73]. Government of Kerala have reported in February 1973 that they have already utilised a sum of Rs. 1.34 crores. Other State have not sent reports of utilisation of funds released to them under the Scheme.

(c) Under the Scheme, the States are required to formulate specific projects for each Community Development Block separately and send the same to this Ministry for prior approval. So far 15 States viz. Andhra Pradesh.

Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh, have forwarded their project proposals to this Ministry. Projects of eight State Governments have been approved by the Government of India for providing 5,63,835 house-sites, involving central assistance of Rs 14.62 crores. Some of the remaining projects received from the State Governments are under scrutiny and on others comments have been furnished to them for their consideration as they do not conform to the approved Scheme.

Scheme for Slum Improvement in Town with a Population of Five Lakhs

2857. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme for slum improvement in towns with a population of five lakhs; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a). An exercise has been initiated for such a proposal for the Fifth Plan.

(b). The Scheme envisages improvement by providing water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, widening and paving of existing lanes and street lights.

बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में मंदारगिरि और खेरही पहाड़ियों में प्राचीन अवशेषों का रख-रखाव

2858. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य के भागलपुर जिले में मंदारगिरि और खेरही पहाड़ियों में प्राचीन शिलालेख, मूर्तियाँ, खण्डहर आदि के अवशेष बहुत मिलते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उन्हें भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग के अधीन लेकर उनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करेगी ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का सारांश क्या है ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नृपल हसन) : (क) जी, हाँ । (ख) और (ग) बिहार सरकार के राज्य पुरातत्व विभाग ने मंदारगिरि के प्राचीन स्थलों को सुरक्षित रखने का निर्णय किया है । खेरही पहाड़ी के प्राचीन संडहरों की भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा जांच की जा रही है, और यदि इन (खंडहरों) को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का पाया गया तो इनकी सुरक्षा के लिए कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

Excavation work at Chittradrug (Mysore)

2859. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavations in Chittradrug have revealed the existence of the earliest human civilization;

(b) whether some finds during the excavation have also shown its con-

facts with the trade and tourism of Babylonia, Austria, Syria and Iran; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant more funds for further excavation work in various parts of Mysore to unfold early history of this area and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir. Excavation at Chandravalli in District Chitradrug, conducted in 1947 by the Archaeological Survey of India had revealed the existence of a settlement belonging to the Satavahana period (circa—first-second century A.D.).

(b) The occurrence of a few Roman coins and a distinctive class of pottery showed contacts with the Roman empire, through trade. A report on the excavation is already published in the Bulletin of the Archaeological Survey of India, *Ancient India*, no. 4.

(c) In the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to undertake a large-scale excavation at Hampi, District Bellary. Funds to that effect are being provided.

Improvement in Variety Flowers of Mysore and its Export

2860. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore abounds in various kinds of beautiful flowers;

(b) if so, any steps proposed to be taken to improve their variety and growth; and

(c) proposal under consideration of the Central Government for their export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Research work on improvement of flowers and other ornamental plants is being carried out at the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Hessaraghatta (Mysore State), under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Also, the State Department of Horticulture has work underway on floriculture in its gardens.

(c) At present, there is no specific proposal under the consideration of the Central Government for their export.

Improvement of Mysore Ports

2861. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of small and medium size ports in the State of Mysore at present;

(b) the proposal to improve them; and

(c) the funds, if any, allocated for the purpose for the next three years?

THE MINISTER FOR SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) There are 2 intermediate ports, 6 medium size ports and 11 small ports in the State of Mysore as listed below:—

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (1) Intermediate Ports | Mangalore and Karwar; |
| (2) Medium size Ports | Belekeri, Tadri, Honavar, Bhatkal, Coondapoor, and Malpe, |
| (3) Small Ports | Majali, Binge, Chendia, Ankola, Gangawali, Kumta, Manki, Murdeshwar, Shirali, Bindoor, and Hangarkatta. |

(b) Mangalore Port is being developed by the Central Government as a major port. Karwar port has been selected for development under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Project Report is under consideration of the Government. The improvement of the six medium ports and the small port of Hangarkatta as fair weather lighter age port are included in the development programme of the Government of Mysore.

(c) It is premature to give this information.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा चीनी के व्यापार का अधिग्रहण

2662. श्री नाचूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशानुसार जनवरी, 1973 से चीनी का व्यापार भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है;

(ख) भविष्य में चीनी के थोक एवं फुटकर वितरण प्रणाली क्या होगी;

(ग) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास चीनी रखने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में भंडार उपलब्ध हैं; और

(घ) इस समय इन भंडारों को संख्या देश में राज्यवार कितनी है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने पहली जनवरी, 1973 से देश भर में लेवी चीनी के थोक वितरण का कार्य अपने हाथ में ले लिया है लेकिन महाराष्ट्र, तमिल नाडू, गुजरात, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, नागालैंड, मणिपुर, ददरा तथा नगर हेबेली, त्रिपुरा, गोआ और पांडिचेरी में सरकारी थोक की

एजेन्सियों से/सहकारी संस्थानों के माध्यम से वितरण की पूर्ण व्यवस्था को चलते रहने दिया गया है।

उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से लेवी चीनी के खुदरा वितरण और खुले बाजार में थोक तथा खुदरा वितरण की मौजूदा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें 15 जनवरी, 1973 को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास उपलब्ध कुल भण्डारण क्षमता बताई गई है।

लूप लगाने से कैंसर होना

2863. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लूप लगाने से अनेक स्त्रियों में रक्त स्राव और उसके बाद कैंसर होने की संभावना बढ़ जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अभी तक ऐसी दवाइयों का परीक्षण किया है जिनसे रक्त स्राव रुक जाए ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो क्यों और उनके नाम तथा व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उपमंत्री (श्री कौंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) लूप लगवाने वाली स्त्रियों को पहले कुछ महीनों के दौरान रक्त स्राव होना सामान्य बात है। किन्तु इस बात का क प्रमाण नहीं मिला है कि लूप पहनने वाली स्त्रियों को कैंसर हो जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) कुछ दवाइयों का परीक्षण किया गया है परन्तु अभी तक किसी दवा का उपचार प्रभावकारी नहीं पाया गया है। अभी तक जिन दवाइयों पर परीक्षण किये गये वे इस प्रकार हैं —

ऐंजेनोसिन, सैलिसिलेट, ऐंजेनोक्रोम कार्बा जोक्रोम, विटामिन 'के' कैप्सूल और विटामिन 'सी' कैप्सूल।]

देश के दन्त चिकित्सा विभागों वाले सिविल अस्पताल

2864. श्री महा बीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या देश में ऐसे भी सरकारी सिविल अस्पताल हैं जिनमें दन्त चिकित्सा विभाग और दन्त चिकित्सक नहीं हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन उप-मंत्री (प्रो० अश्वि कुमार किस्कू) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

घातु के क्लिप लगा कर नसबन्दी करना

2865. श्री महा बीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में दिसम्बर से जनवरी तक चलाए गए नसबन्दी शिविरो में कुछ ऐसे भी केस हुए हैं जिनकी अस्थायी नसबन्दी घातु के क्लिप लगा कर कर दी गई और ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी संख्या तथा ऐसे आपरेशनो के परिणाम क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार ने सख्त हिदायते जारी की हैं कि वृहद नसबन्दी शिविरो में नसबन्दी के लिए मानक शल्यक्रिया पद्धति को ही अपनाया जाए क्योंकि घातु के क्लिप लगाकर अस्थायी आपरेशन अभी प्रयोगात्मक चरण में हैं। दिसम्बर, 1972 से जनवरी, 1973 के महीनों के दौरान किसी वृहद नसबन्दी शिविर में नसबन्दी के दूसरे तरीके के उपयोग के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Change in Farm Credit Policy

2866 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering the question of making changes in farm credit policies and

(b) if so, the changes being contemplated to be brought in?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) The Credit policies contemplated by the Government visualise a quantitative expansion and a qualitative improvement in the direction of flow of farm credit. One important aspect of national policy is the realisation of the need for adequate flow of agricultural credit to the weaker sections and to remove the regional imbalances between various states. Efforts would also be made to diversify lending in a selective manner so that needs in such fields as marketing, storage, animal husbandry etc would also be met adequately.

Indigenous Manufacture of Gamma Globulin Drug

2867. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether human placentas and placental blood are now used for the indigenous manufacture of Gamma Globulin, the wonder biological drug;

(b) if so, whether the above drug shields the system from different diseases; and

(c) if so, which are those diseases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Gamma Globulin is useful in the prophylaxis of certain infectious diseases including measles, infectious hepatitis and poliomyelitis. It has also been found effective in the management of certain conditions characterised by a deficiency of antibodies or failure to produce antibodies.

Mass Screening Programme for Detection of Cancer

2868. SHRI P. GANGADAB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to operate 'mass screening' programmes for the detection of cancer among the people; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) The proposal to operate mass screening programme for detection of

cancer among the people has been recommended as a regional programme by the Cancer Assessment Committee. The report of the Cancer Assessment Committee is under examination in this Ministry.

(b) The main features of the mass screening programme are as follows:—

(1) Periodic prophylactic examination usually restricted to certain age groups e.g. 20 years and over for cervical cancer and 30 years and over for oral cancer.

(2) Cytological examination for cervical and oral cancer and of urine for detection of bladder cancer and sputum cytology for lung cancer.

(3) Training of sytopathologists, cytotechnologists and cytotechnicians and education of the public.

New Birth Control Devices Developed in CDM

2869. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether new birth control devices have been developed by the Central Drug Research Institute;

(b) if so, whether the new devices will give a much needed fill up to the family planning programme; and

(c) the amount that the new devices would cost the public exchequer and the common citizen of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASPPA): (a) Yes, two new birth control devices have been developed by the Central Drug Research Institute. These are (i) Centsquare, an intravaginal contraceptive device.

(ii) Centchromen, a "morning-after" pill for women.

(b) Yes, if these devices are proved effective and acceptable, they are likely to give fillip to the family planning programme.

(c) (i) Centsquare when produced on a large scale will be cheap and within the reach of the common man.

(ii) It is too early to calculate the cost of Centchromen to the public exchequer.

Technical Co-operation Agreement with Norway for supply of fertiliser

**2870. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a General Technical Co-operation agreement was signed on the 6th December, 1972 between Norway and India for supply of fertilisers to India, and

(b) whether agreement also includes supply of equipment for fishery and construction of survey and research vessels in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir A General Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance with the Government of Norway on the 6th December, 1972. The agreement is valid upto the 31st March, 1977. Under the agreement, Norway has agreed to provide generally the services of Norwegian experts, ancillary equipment and training awards for Indians selected for training in Norway. The agreement is in the nature of an umbrella agreement like other General Technical Cooperation agreements. Proposals are under consideration of Government to receive Norwegian assistance for the supply of fertilisers, equipment for fisheries development and for construction of survey and research vessels in India.

"Pill" for Men

2871. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a "Pill" for men referred by Professor S. Parvati Devi of Madurai Medical College in the Science Congress at Chandigarh on the 3rd January, 1973; and

(b) whether any research on 'Prostaglandins' necessary for Post Conception Contraceptive Pills has been made in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes The pill referred to by Prof. S. Parvati Devi in the Science Congress at Chandigarh has been tried on animals with successful results. Trials on human beings are still to be conducted

(b) Yes. However, Prostaglandins are not available as 'Pills'. Trials on Prostaglandins, used locally, as Post-conception contraceptive agents are being conducted in the country.

Interim Scheme for Providing Health and Medical care to Rural Population

**2872. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has state that pending attainment of the objective of providing good health and Medical care to rural population an interim scheme was likely to be implemented throughout the country from the financial year; and

(b) if so, when the Scheme is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The Scheme has not been finalised so far.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation's Enlarged Activities

2873. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has decided to enlarge its activities;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof; and

(c) if so, to what extent this will help the poor section of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The salient features of HUDCO's enlarged activities and the extent to which it will help the economically weaker sections of society are given below:—

- (1) The Corporation will accept composite schemes involving development of commercial centres, like shops, cinemas, etc. where high returns on capital are feasible provided that such schemes help to utilise the profits for the schemes of housing for the economically weaker sections of the society, not necessarily at the same site but in the same city, and such projects involving both components are received

by the Corporation for sanction.

- (2) The Corporation will finance composite schemes inclusive of commercial development which either provide a subsidy on economically weaker sections/Low Income Group housing or permit longer repayment periods for low category housing.

- (3) The Corporation will finance agencies besides Housing Boards, Municipal Corporations etc., such as Public Sector Corporations, Apex Co-operatives, Co-operative Housing Societies, Universities, etc.

- (4) The Corporation will finance schemes other than housing, such as specific programmes of urban development on improvement (apart from land development only), in addition to urban services in major cities, etc.

- (5) The Corporation will undertake whenever required and feasible housing projects for direct implementation by it.

टाईप तथा प्रिंटिंग के लिए देवनागरी लिपि में सुधार करने की मांग

2874. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और सांस्कृतिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टाईप अथवा छपाई के लिए देवनागरी लिपि में कुछ सुधार की मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन अक्षरों में किस-किस प्रकार के परिवर्तनों की उनकी मांगें हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार उस आधार पर क्या निर्णय कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) स्वाधीनता के तत्काल पश्चात्, हिन्दी के प्रसार और विकास की विभिन्न योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान, देवनागरी लिपि में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता, अर्थात् इसके अक्षरों के आकार और रूप को मानकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता के फलस्वरूप और अर्थात् टाइपराइटिंग और मुद्रण की आवश्यकताओं के कारण उत्पन्न हुई इस प्रयोजन के लिए लखनऊ में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा नवम्बर, 1953 में एक सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था, जिसमें देवनागरी लिपि में कुछ सुधार किये गये थे। दूसरा सम्मेलन फिर लखनऊ में 1957 में आयोजित किया गया था। इस मामले की तब इस मंत्रालय में जांच की गयी और इसे विशेषज्ञों के सम्मेलन के सम्मुख रखा गया। तत्पश्चात्, इस सारे मामले पर 1959 में आयोजित शिक्षा मंत्री सम्मेलन में चर्चा की गयी थी। इस सम्मेलन द्वारा सिफारिश की गयी देवनागरी लिपि को भारत सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया गया था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप देवनागरी लिपि के जिन अक्षरों को संशोधित किया गया है, वे इस प्रकार हैं —

(क) पुराना रूप— अ, ख, छ, झ, घ, भ, त्त, और त्र

(ख) मानकीकृत रूप— अ, ख, छ, झ, घ, भ, ल, और त्र

(1) पुराना अ भ्रम में डालने वाला था और इसे प्र के रूप में पढ़ा जा सकता था।

(2) पुराने ख को ख के रूप में पढ़ा जा सकता था। इस सम्भ्राति को

दूर करने के लिए इस अक्षर को निचले भाग से जोड़ दिया गया है।

(3) भ और झ प्रचलित थे और इससे सम्भ्राति उत्पन्न होती थी। अब केवल झ अक्षर को ही रखा गया है।

(4) शीर्ष में मामूली सा कटा होने के कारण पुराने घ को ष के रूप में पढ़ा जा सकता था। घ से उसका रूप भिन्न करने के लिए अब वर्ण घ की शीर्ष की गोल बना दिया गया है।

(5) शीर्ष में मामूली सा कटा होने के कारण पुराने अक्षर म को न के रूप में पढ़ा जा सकता था। इस सम्भ्राति को दूर करने के लिए अब इस अक्षर क शीर्ष को गोल बना दिया गया है।

(6) अक्षर ल के डम रूप का बहुधा मराठी में प्रयुक्त होता था। इस ध्वनि को हिन्दी में लिखने के लिए इस अक्षर को अब देवनागरी में जोड़ दिया गया है।

(7) मुद्रण की सुविधा के लिए अक्षर को अक्षर त्र के रूप में मानकीकृत कर दिया गया है, क्योंकि जहाँ पुराने त्र के लिए तीन स्ट्रोकों की आवश्यकता होती थी वहाँ अक्षर त्र के लिए केवल दो स्ट्रोकों की आवश्यकता होती है।

“मानकीकृत देवनागरी लिपि” और “हिन्दी वर्तनी का मानकीकरण” नामक दो पुस्तिकाएँ तथा मानकीकृत देवनागरी का एक चार्ट भी संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है। मानकीकृत देवनागरी लिपि पर आधारित एक टाइपराइटर-की-बोर्ड को वर्ष 1969 में अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था।

रबी फसल के लिए बिहार को नलकूप
लगाने हेतु केन्द्रीय सहायता

2875. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रबी अभियान के
नाम पर बिहार सरकार को नलकूप लगाने,
नलकूपों को बिजली देने और खाद-बीज आदि
के नाम पर 24 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी
थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके द्वारा किए गये
कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) बिहार में इस वर्ष रबी का अनु-
मानन: कितना उत्पादन होगा ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अण्णासाहेब पो० शिन्डे) :
(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के
आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत
चालू कृषि वर्ष के दौरान रबी तथा ग्रीष्म-
कालीन फसलों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए
बिहार सरकार का 24.07 करोड़ रुपए की
वित्तीय सहायता को स्वीकृति दी है। इसमें
17.07 करोड़ रुपये दीर्घकालीन और 7
करोड़ रुपये लघुकालीन ऋण के रूप में हैं।
17.07 करोड़ रुपये का दीर्घ कालीन ऋण
निम्नलिखित लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए
किया गया है :—

(करोड़
रुपयों
में)

1. 500 नये आपातकालीन नदी
पम्प सैटों का क्रय और उनका
संचालन 0.97

2. 638 मौजूदा राजकीय नल-करोड़ रुपयों में
कूपों को चालू करना 2.00

3. वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में 500 नये
राजकीय नलकूपों का निर्माण 5.47

4. बड़ी परिधि वाले 1000 कुओं
निर्माण 0.80

5. 12,500 नलकूपों को बिजली
देना 5.30

6. 30 "बार्ब-माउन्टेड" "नदी पम्प 0.10

7. बड़ी नहरों से खेती में पानी
पहुंचाने के लिए नालियों का
निर्माण 0.16

8. सोन नहर के ऊपरी भाग में पम्प
सैट लगाना 0.35

9. भूमि अधिग्रहण की कार्यवा-
हियों में विलम्ब होने के कारण
जहां नालियों का निर्माण नहीं
किया जा सकता वहां राजकीय
नलकूपों से जल वितरण के लिए
अलुमिनियम के पाइपों का क्रय 0.15.

10. (i) बांस की बोरिंग

(ii) हाथ से चलने लाले पम्प
तथा 1.23

(iii) खोखली बोरिंग

11. सहायक उपस्कर सहित 6 नए
रिंग और 3 मौजूदा रिंगों के लिए
सहायक उपस्कर खरीदना 0.54

कुल 17.07

बीज, उर्वरक कीटनाशी आदि कृषि
आवनों के क्रय और वितरण के लिए 7 करोड़
रुपये का लघु-कालीन ऋण राज्य सरकार को
दे दिया गया है।

(ग) आपात कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किये गये विशेष प्रयत्नों और लाभदायक शीतकालीन वर्ष के फलस्वरूप राज्य में रबी फसलों का उत्पादन 1971-72 से अधिक होने की आशा है। वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान रबी उत्पादन के पंके अनुमान. कृषि वर्ष के अन्त में ही, अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त 1973 में किसी समय, उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे।

साऊथ बिहार झुगर मिल्स, पटना का बन्द होना

2876. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के पटना जिले में साऊथ बिहार झुगर मिल्स, बिहटा गत कई वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस मिल को अपने हाथ में लेकर चलाने का विचार कर रही है, यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ;

(ग) क्या उक्त मिल पर सरकार और किसानों की एक बड़ी राशि बकाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हा तो सरकार उपरोक्त बकाया राशि की अदायगी के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ पिछले दो मौसमों के लिए।

(ख) मिल को फिर से चालू करने का प्रश्न राज्य सरकार के विचारधीन है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार से ज्ञात हुआ है कि बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए वैधानिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Members and Associates of Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi

2877. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the trustees of Student Organisations who are members and associates of the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra, which has its office at Chanakyapuri, New Delhi; and

(b) the names of the trustees of this Kendra and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) At present the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra has no special relationship with any youth or student organisation in the country or abroad. It has no institutional or individual membership. The Kendra has informed that its programmes are open to participation by representatives of all youth and student organisations from all parts of the country.

(b) The following are the Members of the Board of Trustees:—

(Chairman)

1. Shri Moraji Desai
2. Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit
3. Shri Naval Tata
4. Shri S. P. Godrej
5. Shri Charat Ram
6. Shri Rabinda Varma
7. Shri Brij Mohan
8. Shri Ramakrishna Bajaj
(Managing Trustee)

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की कृषि उपज को कुर्की या विक्रय के दायित्व से मुक्त करना

2878. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की कृषि उपज को कुर्की या विक्रय के दायित्व से मुक्त करने का है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों से सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा सहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) चल और अचल सम्पत्ति की कुर्की सक्षम न्यायालयों के आदेशानुसार ही की जाती है। इसमें कृषि उत्पाद भी सम्मिलित होता है। सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के समुचित मामलों में सरकार को देय राशि की वसूली की स्थगित करने अथवा भूमि के लगान में छूट देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है। यथापि, भारत सरकार प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित राज्यों की एक स्वीकृत पद्धति के अनुसार अनुदानों तथा ऋणों के रूप में सहायता देती है।

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाएं पढ़ाना

2879. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में दक्षिण भारत की एक भाषा की पढ़ाई कराने का है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों की कुछ निदेश भी दिये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीय नीति यह है कि हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के अलावा आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं, विशेष कर एक दक्षिण भारतीय भाषा के अध्ययन के हेतु स्कूलों में प्रबन्ध किए जाने चाहिए। इस नीति को कार्यान्वित करने में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की सहायता करने के लिए भारत सरकार अपने एक प्रादेशिक भाषा केन्द्रों के माध्यम से, हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थित स्कूलों के माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों की चार दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाओं में से एक के लिए प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं प्रदान कर रही हैं। इन सभी केन्द्रों में वर्ष 1970-71 से कार्य करना आरम्भ किया और अब तक 144 अध्यापकों को दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाओं में प्रशिक्षण देना संभव हो सका है ; जिनके ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं:—

भाषा	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
	71	72	73
	प्रशिक्षित प्राप्त कर रहे अध्यापकों की संख्या		
कन्नड़	8	18	13
मलयालम	10	10	11
तामिल	10	24	19
तेलगु	36	28	16
	64	80	59

प्रशिक्षार्थियों को दो जाने वाली वृत्तियों और शिक्षक प्रशिक्षार्थियों के वेतनों की अदायगी सहित इन अध्यापकों के प्रक्षिण पर होने वाला खर्च भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह भी सलाह दी है कि उन अध्यापकों को दो अग्रिम वेतनवृद्धियों के समतुल्य नकदी भत्ता भी दे दिया जाए जो किसी एक ऐसी दक्षिण भाषा में कम से कम 10 छात्रों को पढ़ाते हों जिसमें उन्होंने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है।

उपरोक्त के अलावा स्कूलों में दक्षिण भारतीय भाषाओं को पढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारें वैयक्तिक प्रयत्न भी कर रही हैं।

हिन्दी क्षेत्रों में उन स्कूलों, छात्रों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित आकड़े का सकलन किया जा रहा है, जिन्हें कोई एक दक्षिण भाषा सिखायी गयी है और उसे यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Legislation for Compulsory Sterilization of persons likely to transmit incurable diseases to offsprings

2880. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of enacting a suitable legislation for compulsory sterilization of people who may transmit incurable diseases to their offsprings has been considered;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps being taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The matter regarding undertaking legislation on sterilization of the unfit is under consideration of Government of India.

Persons eligible for types IV and V occupying type III accommodation

2881. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who are entitled to Types IV and V accommodation but have occupied Type III accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi as on the 31st January, 1973;

(b) the number of such persons who are paying the penal rent on this ground;

(c) whether Government propose to charge market rent from the persons who refuse to shift in the quarters for which they are entitled; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The information is as under:—

(1) Officers entitled to type IV and in occupation of type III. 1848

(2) Officers entitled to type V and in occupation of type III. 502

(b) According to the provisions of the Allotment Rules, no "penal" rent is chargeable in such cases.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to charge market rent from Government servants who refuse to shift to the quarters to which they are entitled.

(d) According to the provisions of the Allotment Rules, if a Government servant has given an option in his annual application for retaining the lower type accommodation in his occupation, he is not considered for allotment of the entitled type during that particular allotment year. In the case of officers who opt for allotment of entitled types of accommodation in

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 their application forms, they are required to pay the pooled standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A in respect of the quarters in their occupation or the pooled standard licence fee under F.R. 45-A in respect of the quarters offered to them and refused by them, whichever is higher. In most of the cases, allotment of type III accommodation was made when the employees were entitled to that type and subsequently they have become entitled to higher types.

Out of turn allotment to the dependents on retirement of Govt. employees

2882. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
 Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to stop out-of-turn allotment of Government accommodation to the dependents of the Government employee on his retirement;

(b) if so, when and the number of such applications pending as on the 31st January, 1973; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A final decision in the matter has not yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A large number of representations have been received from Government servants who have retired from service or who are likely to retire in the near future for not withdrawing this concession as the number of cases where ad hoc allotments are sanctioned on retirement of Government servants is small and the consequent benefit of the withdrawal of the concession to non-allottees will be minimal.

mal. From the welfare angle also, the Government have to examine whether it will be desirable to withdraw this concession at present admissible to dependants of retiring Government servants.

Decline in number of successful Students in University Examinations

2883. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:
 Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who graduated from different Universities of India in the years 1971 and 1972, State and University-wise break-up;

(b) reasons for the decline of the number of successful students in higher and University examinations; and

(c) what steps Government are going to take with a view to create enthusiasm among the students and youths so that they can play an effective role in building the nation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The National Service Scheme of University students envisages involvement of student youth in the national development work. It is also proposed to sponsor a programme during this summer where both student youth and non-student youth, about a lakh in number, would participate in certain construction works, afforestation, etc. mainly directed towards prevention of famine. It is expected that programmes of this nature will lead to greater involvement of students and youth in nation building activities.

Profits earned by D.D.A. during 1972-73

2884. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state the approximate profit earned by D.D.A. during the year 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) The due date for the closing of annual accounts in the D.D.A. is the 25th July of the following year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure by the D.D.A. during the year 1972-73 will be known only after the 25th July, 1973.

Renaming Delhi College as Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Delhi College

2885 **SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to rename Delhi College as Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Delhi College and to shift it to a new site in the capital, and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) A proposal to rename the Delhi College as Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College, and to shift it from its present premises is under consideration.

Slavery in some parts of Mysore

2886 **SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state

(a) whether slavery is still continuing in some parts of the country,

(b) whether there are certain communities in Mysore, of which the per-

sons are sold by landlords along with their land, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken by Government against such practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) and (b) Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Printing Press in Tamil Nadu for State Text Book Society

2887 **SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government had sought any aid from Centre to set up a Printing Press for the State Text Book Society, and

(b) if so the facts thereof and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) and (b) The Government of Tamil Nadu have approached the Government of India for procuring a gift of printing Press from abroad for their State Text Book Society. The possibility of procuring such a press is being explored.

Removal of lacuna in Delhi Panchayat Act

2888 **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA**
SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN

Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state

(a) whether due to lacuna in the Delhi Panchayat Act the Panchayats are not functioning properly; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to remove the lacuna in the Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Help to Maharashtra for take over of Coastal Shipping from M/s. Chowgule Steamships

2889. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government had offered any help to Maharashtra Government in the matter of coastal shipping take over from M/s. Chowgule Steamships; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the offer?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Maharashtra Government have not asked for any help for taking over the coastal passenger shipping services from Chowgule Steamships Ltd

(b) Does not arise.

Plan to enlist unqualified Doctors

2890 **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had chalked out any plan to enlist unqualified doctors in the country;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The question of enlistment of unqualified medical practitioners in the field of allopathy had been under consideration of the Government of India for some time. Since some of the unqualified medical practitioners have been rendering medical aid to the people especially in the rural areas, it was considered that those who had been practising modern medicine for a period of not less than ten years immediately before an appointed date may be allowed to continue to practise modern medicine. It was not the intention that they should be entitled to practise surgery, obstetrics or radiation therapy in any form and prescribe any medicine included in Schedules G, H and L of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 and other dangerous drugs. It was also considered that once such an enlistment has been made in any State. Government should ensure that no further unqualified practitioners would be drawn into these ranks, as registration of such practitioners would not be possible after a prescribed date.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to take appropriate action, if they so desire, on the lines indicated, by initiating suitable legislation to amend the State Medical Acts for the purpose.

Shortage of maida in the country affecting bakeries

2891. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortage of maida in the country and due to which bakeries had been affected the most; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government in easing the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The allotments of wheat to roller flour mills are being made by the State Governments. In view of the increased demand from the public distribution system for supply of wheat as whole grain and whole-meal atta, necessary adjustments in the production of 'fines' have been made by the State Governments. Necessary controls are being exercised by the State Governments in the distribution of all wheat products including maida.

Increase in freight rates by Conference Lines

2892. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freight rates have been increased by Conference Lines carrying India's import-export cargo from and to East Asian and Pacific ports; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Recently certain increases in freight rates have been announced by the Agreements/Shipping Lines on account of increase in operating costs. The details of the freight increases are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4460/73].

Location of Regional Institute of English at Bhubaneswar

2893. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the reaction of the Central Government to the demand of the State Government of Orissa to locate the Regional Institute of English at Bhubaneswar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Taking over of NDS Instructors as Fresh Entrants by Delhi Administration

2894. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the Delhi Administration is taking over the NDS Instructors as fresh entrants keeping them on probation for one year and not giving the past service benefits which are extended as a matter of routine; and

(b) if so, in view of the decision of the Union Government to transfer the employees, whether the Delhi Administration propose to relax these conditions as all the Instructors are quasi-permanent Government servants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The NDS instructors serving in Delhi schools, most of whom were in the Central scale of Rs. 110—200 and a few in the Central scale of Rs. 150—240, were offered appointment as fresh entrants by the Delhi Administration in the scale of pay of Rs. 220—430, after relaxing, in the case of non-graduates, the qualifications prescribed for recruitment. The offers of appointment stated that they would be on probation for one year and that their seniority would be fixed as fresh entrants without any benefit of past service. Those who accepted the offer of appointment

have been absorbed by the Delhi Administration.

In accordance with the terms of transfer proposed by the Ministry of Education, the prior service of these instructors, on absorption in the State/Union Territory Administration service, should be counted for fixation of pay and for retirement benefits and for no other benefit. The condition regarding fixation of pay is automatically met because of the higher pay scale in which they have been absorbed in Delhi Administration. The condition regarding retirement benefits will be satisfied automatically as the instructors have been transferred from the Central Government for service under Delhi Administration without a break.

Creation of New Posts to absorb N.D.S Instructors in Delhi Schools

2895 SHRI K LAKKAPPA:

SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-
DHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has created new posts in various schools to absorb N.D.S. Instructors wherein certain schools do not physically exist;

(b) whether due to arbitrary creation of posts, N.D.S. Instructors were put to lot of inconvenience such as posting of instructors to far flung places;

(c) if so, what is the criterion for posting of N.D.S. instructors and creation of posts; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the posting and creation of posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) New posts of Junior Physical Education teachers were created in schools by Delhi Administration to absorb N.D.S. Instructors working in Delhi. There were, however, a few mistakes of typing in the names of schools which were later on corrected.

(b) No representations regarding inconvenience to the Instructors have been received by Delhi Administration.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

All India Conference of Linguistics

2896. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Conference of Linguistics was held at Hyderabad on 31st December, 1972; and

(b) if so, the main suggestions made and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) and (b). The Third All India Linguistic Conference was held at Hyderabad in December, 1972. The proceedings of the Conference have, however, not been received in this Ministry.

Malaria Eradication Plan

2897. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in malaria eradication plan by India;

(b) the amount of financial and medical assistance sought from the

World Health Organisation in this regard; and

(c) the main features of the scheme of Government during the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) 60 per cent of the area covering a population of 384 millions has already entered into the Maintenance phase i.e., the final phase of the Malaria Eradication Programme, while 16 per cent of the area with 90 million population is in Consolidation phase and 24 per cent area with 135 million population is still in Attack phase of the Programme.

(b) The World Health Organisation was requested to provide material and equipment worth \$ 70,000 and financial assistance to the extent of \$ 20,300 towards travelling and daily allowances for the participants of conferences, seminars etc. during 1972-73. In addition, the World Health Organisation have also provided technical experts in connection with the evaluation of the programme and fellowships for the training of Indian personnel.

(c) During 1973-74, spray operations with various insecticides like DDT/BHC/Malathion will be carried out in 24 per cent of the area in the country. It is planned to give third round of spray with insecticides in the persistent transmission areas.

Surveillance operations will be intensified in Attack and Consolidation phase areas comprising 40 per cent of the total population of the country. Wherever malaria cases are found, suitable remedial measures and radical treatment will be undertaken. Vigilance activities will be carried out through Basic Health Services in the Maintenance phase areas. Special investigations will be carried out in persistent transmission areas with a view to tackle the problem. Special arrangements for advance supply of

adequate insecticides/anti-malaria drugs have been made. In addition, anti-larval measures in 28 towns will be continued during 1973-74.

Boat Building Yards to meet Coastal Traffic

2898. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of boat-building yards to meet the coastal traffic in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which these will be set up; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c) Certain proposals for the setting up of shipyards for building small vessels for the coastal traffic, have been received and these will be taken into consideration while finalizing Fifth Plan Schemes for expanding our shipbuilding capacity.

Manufacture of Fishing Trawlers and Central Allocation Therefor

2899. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to build fishing trawlers and develop the fishing industry in the country during the next two years;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A decision was taken by

Government in March 1972 that indigenous capacity for construction of fishing vessels should be fully utilised and that the balance of requirements should be obtained by import, which should be arranged to the extent feasible from the USSR. There has been no change in this decision. The manner of implementation of the decision has however been under consideration both with reference to utilisation of indigenous capacity and the feasibility of import, and a suitable scheme has been formulated under which limited imports will be linked with orders on indigenous ship building yards. A period of 18 months is proposed to be prescribed for import of vessels while a period of two years is proposed to be allowed for construction of the corresponding indigenous vessels. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

(c) No funds have been earmarked for the purpose. It is envisaged that orders for the vessels will be placed by commercial enterprises in the public and private sectors. So far as Government is concerned, it is proposed to build ten vessels in indigenous yards for exploratory fishing. These vessels are proposed to be constructed with Norwegian assistance in the shape of supply of designs and some components.

Birth Rate Amongst the Coal Mine Workers

2900. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the statistics regarding birth rate amongst the coal mine workers during the last three years;

(b) how does it compare with the rest of population in the country; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise family planning movement, display of posters and distribution of Nirodh among the coalmine workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Statistics of birth rate separately for coal mine workers during the last three years are not available:

(c) Family Planning service facilities are being provided through—Family Welfare Planning Centres set up by Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal and in all the Central/Regional hospitals run by this organisation in the different coal fields. Nirodh distribution is being extensively done through these channels and its offtake has been increasing. Family Planning publicity through these channels is being supplemented by additional motivational inputs.

Work done by aid of United Nations development programme in some districts of Rajasthan

2901. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether work is being done by the aid of United Nations Development Programme in Nagore, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner and Churu districts of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, quantum of work done so far in above mentioned districts; and

(c) what are the details of future programmes in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE Ministry of AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, a project for the survey of groundwater resources of parts of districts Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, Bikaner and Churu is at present being executed by the Central Ground Water Board with UNDP (\$F) assistance.

(b) A lot of hydrological, hydro-meteorological and chemical data has been collected and base maps have been prepared. Reconnaissance survey of the project area has also been done. An inventory of 2,552 wells has been made. About 3,800 water samples have been chemically analysed. 52 bore-holes have been sunk. Further work is going on.

(c) Future programme in these areas would depend on the final report of the project.

बहुदेशीय शिक्षा विषयक विशेष समिति

2902 श्री लालजी भाई क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुदेशीय शिक्षा के मान में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से उसे मान्यता देने एवं उसका विकास करने के लिये अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् ने एक विशेष समिति गठित की थी ?

(ख) क्या इस समिति के द्वारा किये जाने वाले विचार विमर्श में अमरीकी, जर्मनी तथा जापानी विशेषज्ञों ने भाग लेना था, और

(ग) क्या इस समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यदि हा, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुबल हसन) : (क) में (ग) देश में पोलिटेनिक शिक्षा की सारी पद्धति का निरीक्षण करने और इसके पुनर्गठन तथा और आगे विकास करने के उपाय सुझाने के हेतु अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् ने विशेषज्ञों की एक विशेष समिति नियुक्त की थी। ब्रिटेन, अमरीका, जापान और पश्चिम जर्मनी के विशेषज्ञों को भी इस समिति की सहायता के लिये सम्बद्ध किया गया था।

सर्मा ने अपनी रिपोर्ट मई, 1971 में की थी समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशों को

15 मई, 1972 को दिये गये अतारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 6098 के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया था।

अखिल भारतीय परिषद् के देश में अन्तर स्नातक इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षा के एक जैसे ही पुनरीक्षण के लिये हाल ही में एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की भी स्थापना की है इस समय इस समिति के कार्यकाल से विदेशी विशेषज्ञों को सम्बद्ध करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Effect of drought on tribal population of Udaipur in Rajasthan

2903 DR H P SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported observations made by the Director of Tribal Development Government of India, as published in the *Indian Express* of 1st February, 1973 to the effect that 'Unless immediate steps are taken the current drought is likely to prove disastrous for the tribal population of Udaipur Division in Rajasthan'?

(b) if so, the Government's precise assessment about the gravity of the situation, and

(c) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by Government to tackle the situation effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir. The press correspondent happened to see the officer after his tour of the area. The expression is correspondent's summing up of the situation and not a statement by the officer.

(b) In Udaipur about 2994 villages are drought affected. The affected population includes 7 lakhs of tribals. The situation is difficult because of the low purchasing power of the tribal population and comparative scar-

city of foodgrains in the interior region.

(c) About 505 labour-intensive relief works are in execution in Udaipur district employing about 1 lakh labourers, out of whom about 80,000 are tribals.

The supply of foodgrains to Rajasthan (including Udaipur) has been stepped up as would be seen from the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4491/73]. The internal district-wise distribution of the foodgrains is made by the State Government.

For drinking water wells the district of Udaipur has been given Rs. 10 lakhs by the State Government. Out of this, 50 per cent is for the tribal areas.

Gratuitous relief is being given in the district. Feeding of school children under the CARE programme is also in progress.

Under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme, Rs. 3.907 crores has been approved for Rajasthan (including Udaipur) for special minor irrigation schemes. Out of this Rs 2.81 crores has been released so far on the basis of the progress of work. 13 community irrigation schemes have also been sanctioned in the tribal areas of the district under the Udaipur SFDA Project.

Steps to wipe out Deficit in Edible Oils

2904. DR H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme to wipe out the continuing deficit in edible oils in the country by intensive and extensive cultivation of sun-flower over 6,20,000 hectares in eight States;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the programme; and

(c) the allocation proposed to be made for the programme during the ensuing year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of sun-flower has been sanctioned for covering an area of 1,80,000 hectares during 1972-73. According to the "Three-year Action Plan for Sunflower Development (1973-74 to 1975-76)", it is tentatively proposed to extend the scheme over an area of 6,20,000 hectares by 1975-76 as per State-wise break up given below:

State	1975-76
1. Andhra Pradesh	140,000
2. Mysore	80,000
3. Tamil Nadu	200,000
4. Gujarat	30,000
5. Maharashtra	80,000
6. Madhya Pradesh	15,000
7. Uttar Pradesh	15,000
8. West Bengal	40,000
9. Others	20,000
	<hr/> 6,20,000 <hr/>

(c) An outlay of Rs. 29.20 lakhs has been provided in the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower Development for its implementation during 1973-74.

MLAs' observations on Drought situation in Rajasthan

2905. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observation and suggestions made at a meeting of MLAs of Rajasthan held at Jaipur on

the 17th January, 1973 to consider the drought situation in that State and to review the relief measures taken by the Central and State Government in this regard; and whether any resume of the proceeding of that meeting has since been received by Government and

(b) if so, the main observations and suggestions made thereat; and Government's response reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir. The meeting referred to was a party meeting of the M.L.A.'s of the Congress Party. No resume of the proceedings of the meeting has been received either by the State Government or the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise

Enhancement of Freight rate by American shipping lines

2906 DR H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether several American shipping lines have lately decided to enhance freight rates on goods moving between India and that country; if so, details of the freight hikes by each and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) whether Government propose to send or have sent any deputation to the USA for talks over the matter; if so, when and what precise subjects proposals are to be discussed there?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Shipping Conferences/Agreements covering trade from India to U.S.A. have lately

announced the increases in freight rates as follows:—

Name of Conference/Agreement.	From	To	Quantum of increase and date effective
Pacific/India Rate Agreement	(i) East Coast of India.	US (Pacific) Ports.	12.5% from 20-2-73
	(ii) West Coast of India.	Do.	14.25% from 1-1-73.
	(iii) US Pacific	East & West Coast of India	13% from 1-1-73

The Pacific India Rate Agreement have simultaneously effected an increase in Pacific Coast handling charges to US Dollars 3.35 per freight ton and reduction in bunker surcharge by 50 per cent

Protests have been lodged with the Rate Agreement Secretariat. The Agreement Secretariat have been asked to send their representative to India for discussions and their reactions are awaited.

(b) There is no proposal at present to send any deputation to U.S.A.

Suggestion for plantation of tropical Pines in Bastar, M.P.

2907. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food and Agriculture Organisation has suggested plantations of tropical pines in Bastar; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the suggestion and the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b)

A FAO/SIDA Preparatory Forestry Mission is presently in India for identifying the possibilities of large scale forestry plantation projects.

The recommendations of the Mission are yet to be received by the Government of India. They however consider an extensive series of well-designed species trials for suitable tropical pines in several States including Madhya Pradesh.

Opinions of Eminent Doctors regarding Causes of Cancer in children

2908 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the opinions of eminent doctors regarding atomic radiation, adulterated food, dyestuffs in toys and sweets causing cancer in children; and

(b) if so, the remedies planned by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) In order to determine the toxicity and carcinogenicity of various substances that are commonly used, the Indian Council of Medical Research has established three units for testing environmental carcinogens at the following Institutes under the Council:

- (i) Institute of Research in Reproduction, Bombay.
- (ii) National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.
- (iii) National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad.

The Unit at Bombay is mainly engaged on studies on carcinogenicity of edible oils and relation of Tobacco to oral cancer. The Unit at Hyderabad

is primarily engaged in carrying out studies on carcinogenicity of popular edible oils in the market and of common beverages like Coca-Cola, Gold Spot, etc. The investigations are in progress.

Central Allocation for Slum Removal/Slum Improvement in Amritsar, Punjab

2909. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the Central allocation for the slum removal/slum improvement in Punjab and especially the city of Amritsar during the Fourth Plan and how much has been expended; and

(b) how much amount is to be spent during the year 1973-74 for the beautification-cum-slum improvement of the city of Amritsar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Since the commencement of the 4th Five Year Plan, the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme is in the State Sector and Central assistance is provided to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' for all the State Sector Schemes taken together. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for this scheme and for the various slum areas in the State out of the Central allocation, according to their requirements and priorities.

Study of Desert area of Jodhpur by U.N.O. for Cultivation

2910. SHRI R S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some experts of the U.N.O. have recently visited desert area of Jodhpur to explore means of cultivation there;

(b) if so, their findings; and

(c) whether any assistance has been assured by the U.N.O. to exploit the desert?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A Reconnaissance Mission of the International Development Association of the World Bank was in India in February, 1973 for a study of the draft development programmes for drought-prone area including Jodhpur district. Their reactions are awaited. It is hoped that IDA assistance would be forthcoming on acceptable basis for the programmes under reference.

Modernisation of shipping industry during Fifth Plan

2911. SHRI R. S. PANDEY Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked a plan to modernise the shipping industry in the country and to make it self-sufficient for the country requirements during the Fifth Plan

(b) if so, main features thereof; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance would be required and if so, steps taken to acquire it from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) to (c). The programme for expansion of Indian Shipping envisages replacement of existing old ships by more modern ships. It is envisaged that by the end of the Fifth Plan Indian ships will be able to carry 50 per cent of our foreign trade. In order to meet the balance requirements of ships which cannot be met by indigenous shipyards orders will have to be placed on foreign shipyards. Negotiations have been held with USSR, Poland and Yugoslavia recently to ascertain the extent of shipping

tonnage which can be supplied by the shipyards of these countries.

Manufacture and sale of spurious Scotch whisky

2912. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some gang engaged in the manufacture and sale of spurious Scotch whisky has been detected in Delhi;

(b) if so facts thereof and action taken against the persons involved; and

(c) measure taken to curb the unauthorised sale of scotch in the capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) According to information given by the Delhi Administration, no such gang has been detected in Delhi during the years 1972 and 1973 (upto 28-2-1973)

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are keeping a strict watch on smugglers and boot-leggers and legal action is taken against persons found in possession of spurious drinks.

A statement of the steps taken by the Delhi Administration to check illicit distillation is placed on the Table of Sabha [Placed in Library See No. LT-4462/73].

Blind persons in India

2913. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the

Hindustan Times dated 16th February, 1973 where it has been reported that of the total world blind population every third blind person is an Indian; and

(b) if so, the measures that are being taken to see that this large number of people contribute to the economy of the country; instead of being burden to the tune of Rs. 360 crores per year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The education and rehabilitation of the blind is the primary responsibility of State Governments. However, the Government of India have taken the following important steps—

1. A comprehensive National Centre for the Blind has been established in Dehra Dun, which provides for education, training and production and distribution of books and appliances for the blind.
2. Scholarships are awarded to blind students for general education and for technical or professional training.
3. Four Centres for the Training of Teachers of the Blind have been sponsored.
4. Nine Special Employment Exchanges assist, among other handicapped persons, the blind in securing suitable employment.

Organisations affiliated with Indian Assembly of Youth

2914. SHRI K. BALADHANDA-YUTHAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the National Youth and Students Organisations affiliated

or associated with Indian Assembly of Youth;

(b) whether Indian Assembly of Youth is in any way associated or connected with World Assembly of Youth; and

(c) whether the Indian Assembly of Youth had sent any representative during the last three years to attend any of the functions organised, sponsored, co-sponsored, or supported by World Assembly of Youth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c) Information is being collected which will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Progress of Subsidised Industrial Progress Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers

2915. SHRI BALADHANDA-YUTHAM
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers has been working at snail's speed for the last 17 years despite liberalisation in its terms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). It is correct that the Scheme has not made appreciable progress. The main reasons for

the inadequate progress are the financial difficulties experienced by the planters, which militate against investment on workers' housing, and the inability of the concerned State Governments to provide adequate funds from out of their overall plan ceilings.

(c) In order to speed up the progress the Scheme has been transferred from the State Sector to the Central Sector of the Plan with effect from the year 1970-71 and funds therefor are provided in the Central Budget outside the State Plan ceilings. The quantum of subsidy admissible to the planters has also been raised from 25 per cent to 37½ per cent with effect from 1st April 1970, thereby reducing the planters' own contribution from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent. A meeting was also held in Darjeeling in February 1973 to discuss the difficulties which are impeding the progress of the scheme in the Eastern Region. It was attended by the representatives of the Government, of Assam, West Bengal and Tripura and Associations of major plantations in the area etc. Some of the important conclusions arrived at the meeting were to undertake periodical review of the difficulties impeding the progress of the scheme, encourage utilisation of locally available building materials and ensure adequate and timely supply of steel and cement wherever necessary. The meeting also urged upon the State Governments to identify the critical areas where the shortage of housing for plantation workers is comparatively acute and phase the sanctioning of projects and supply of building materials therefor accordingly.

The Scheme has shown better progress after its transfer to the Central Sector in that 7293 houses have been sanctioned for construction from 1st April, 1970, as against 2815 houses sanctioned prior to its transfer to the Central Sector.

लोक-सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को बंगलों का आवंटन

2916 श्री रण बहादुर सिंह क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय नई दिल्ली स्थित सरकारी बंगलों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को कितने बंगले आवंटित किये गये हैं,

(ख) कितने बंगले ऐसे हैं जो कि भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के पास हैं जिन्हें ने मंत्री पद त्यागने के पश्चात् उन्हीं बंगलों को रख रखा है, और

(ग) क्या यह आवंटन दलों के अथवा राज्यों के आधार पर किया जाता है, यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग और निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री मेहता) (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में 627 बंगले तथा समुद्र समुद्र पूल में से 100 बंगले लोक सभा के कोर्ट में तथा 48 राज्य सभा के कोर्ट में हैं। सामान्य पूल में से 75 बंगले समुद्र समुद्रों को, 55 लोक सभा के सदस्यों को तथा 20 राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को अलाट किए गये हैं।

(ख) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित 75 बंगलों में से 14 बंगले भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के दखल में हैं जिनको यह बंगले समुद्र समुद्रों के रूप में रखने की अनुमति दी गई है। एक बंगला एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री के दखल में है जो समुद्र समुद्र है परन्तु उसके आवंटन को अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया गया है। एक अन्य बंगला एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री के दखल में है जो समुद्र समुद्र नहीं है। उसने अभी तक उसको खाली नहीं किया है।

(ग) समुद्र समुद्र पूल में वास का आवंटन समुद्र के दोनों सदनों की सम्बन्धित सबन

समितियों द्वारा नियन्त्रित तथा प्रशासित किया जाता है। लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा के संसद् सदस्यों को समान्य पूल के सभी टाईपों के बास का आर्बटन सामान्यता प्रत्येक सदन में हर दल की सभा के अनुसार क्रमशः 11.4 प्रतिशत तथा 12.5 प्रतिशत के आधार पर किया जाता है।

Report on student unrest from states

2917. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States from whom reports on students unrest had been received by Government of India during 1973;

(b) whether there has been found any hand of foreign agencies also, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN): (a). Reports regarding student unrest have been received during 1973 from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, West Bengal, Mysore and Kerala and Pondicherry Administration

(b) There is no such specific information

(c) Does not arise.

Complaints regarding rotten wheat supply by F.C.I.

2918. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the rotten wheat supply by the Food Corporation of India in the States, particularly in (Ratlam) Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a press report alleging supply of rotten wheat was investigated by the State Government. On enquiry, only one bag of wheat was reported to contain about 2kg. of damaged wheat at Ratlam. The damaged wheat was kept segregated and not issued to the consumers. There was no complaint from any consumer regarding supply of rotten wheat.

Fair-price shop dealers have already been instructed not to issue any damaged or sub-standard wheat to the consumers.

Shortage of sugar

2919. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is feared that sugar shortage will continue in the next year also, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. As a result of the various steps taken by the Government the production of sugar which has picked up this year, is likely to show further improvement during the 1973-74 sugar year

Cultural agreement between India and Mauritius

2920. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Mauritius entered into cultural agreement recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A cultural Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Mauritius was signed in Port Louis on the 6th February, 1973. This Agreement shall, however, come into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification which is yet to take place.

(b) The Agreement aims at promoting and developing in very possible manner relations between India and Mauritius in the realms of culture, art, science, technology and education. To achieve these objectives, the two countries shall facilitate and encourage cooperation between universities and other institutions of higher education, scientific laboratories, scientific and artistic associations, academies, museums and libraries through exchange of professors, educationists, writers, artistes and other experts, exchange of books, periodicals and other publications, grant of scholarships to students of each other's country, dissemination of knowledge of each other's culture through radio, press and similar other mass media, exchange in the fields of physical education and sports and visit of tourists to each other's country. The Agreement also provides for the promotion of teaching of Indian languages in educational institutions in Mauritius and propagation of Indian culture and civilization there.

Steps to save Poultry farms industry

2921. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the rise in price of feeds, running Poultry Farms is becoming uneconomic;

(b) what steps Government are proposing to save this industry;

(c) whether Kilogram system of measurement of eggs is better than measurement in numbers to help the poultry farms to produce bigger eggs having more protein content, and

(d) whether state trading in eggs can be introduced in big cities and also for export to save the poultry farms and help their growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). Yes Sir. Due to rise in prices of feed the profit margin in poultry farming has gone down considerably causing serious alarm in the minds of poultry farmers.

(b) With a view to easing the situation, Government of India have initiated the following steps:—

- (i) Directions have been issued to make available to the State Animal Husbandry Department's damaged food grains from the FCI godowns for purpose of livestock feeding
- (ii) The export of ground-nut oil cake has been restricted by fixing a national ceiling and the cash incentives normally provided for these exports have been stopped.
- (iii) Some of the State Government like Punjab and Haryana have under the Essential Commodities Act issued Rice Bran (Distribution) Control Order under which specified quantities of rice bran are being allotted to the poultry food manufacturers/poultry farmers.
- (iv) The State Animal Husbandry Departments have been advised to explore possibilities of using agricultural and industrial by products in greater quantities.
- (v) The National Coorporative Development Corporation has

also been requested to quickly implement an egg marketing programme at national level.

- (vi) The State Government have also been advised to contact the army authorities for supplying eggs to them directly for getting better prices to the producers.

(c) This will be examined and suitable action will be taken in due course.

(d) A scheme to take up trading of eggs in big cities is proposed to be implemented through the agency of National Cooperative Development Corporation. It is under the active consideration of the Government.

Allotment of plots of lands in Azadpur to shop-owners of Subzi Mandi, Delhi.

2922. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether plots of lands have been allotted to the shop-owners of Subzi Mandi, Delhi in Azadpur in the area earmarked for new Subzi Mandi;

(b) whether the land has been allotted in the name of the firm or in the name of the proprietor of the firm,

(c) whether loan for construction of building is not given to a firm by DDA, banks or LIC; and

(d) whether DDA is considering to grant loans to the firms to whom land has been allotted and if not, whether it is proposed to transfer the land in the name of the proprietor of the firm so as to enable him to construct shop there by raising loan from either DDA or LIC or Banks and if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

3771 L.S.—6.

(b) The plots have been allotted in the name of the firm or in the name of the sole proprietor according to the status of the applicant.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Development Authority have no Scheme for giving loans for construction of shops. The allottees can apply for loans to the Life Insurance Corporation of India or Banks.

Posts lying vacant in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi

2923. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight important administrative posts have been lying vacant for several months in Irwin Hospital, Delhi which has to cope with over 3,000 patients a day,

(b) if so, the main reasons for keeping these posts vacant;

(c) since which date each post is lying vacant; and

(d) the steps taken to fill these posts in the interest of better services to the patients?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Five administrative posts are lying vacant in the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) to (d). Post-wise position is as follows:—

(i) Deputy Medical Superintendent Class I (Gazetted)

The post fell vacant following retirement of Dr. J. P. Issar on 6th November, 1972. Efforts are being made to fill up the post.

(ii) Deputy Nursing Superintendent
Class II (Gazette)

Mrs. Kuriakose, the incumbent of the post retired from service on 13th June, 1972. The Delhi Administration are making arrangements for filling up the post.

(iii) Principal Tutor—Class II (Gazetted).

The post was created on 16th February, 1972. The Delhi Administration are framing recruitment rules for the post in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(iv) Assistant Matron—2 posts (Class III).

These posts were created on 23rd October, 1972. The Director-Principal, Maulana Azad Medical College is taking necessary action to fill up these posts by promotion from the existing class III nursing staff.

Handing over of Warehouses to Panchayats

2924. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Warehouses under the control and charge of Panchayats in big towns of the country for the benefit of agriculturists so that they could store their products there and Government could purchase from these Panchayats and thus save the agriculturists from the clutches of middlemen;

(b) whether loan is advanced to agriculturists against these goods stored in the warehouses of Panchayats; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to construct more and more such warehouses and handover them to the Panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Panchayat is an agency to assist and

execute developmental works and help the administrative machinery in the country. There are no warehouses under the control and charge of Panchayats.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मकान गिराया जाना

2925. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो मास में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के मकान गिराऊ दम्ते द्वारा कितने स्थानों पर निर्माण कार्य (मकान आदि) गिराए गए ;

(ख) क्या मकान आदि गिराने समय जनता के साथ कुछ मुठभेड़ भी हुई ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पुलिस ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अपने आप 15 स्थानों पर मकानों को गिराया ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

उच्चतम माध्यमिक स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा

2926. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्चतम माध्यमिक स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही और भविष्य में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं।
(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा पास की गई कालोनियों के नक्शे

2927. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लगभग एक वर्ष पूर्व दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कुछ कालोनिया पास की थी

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पास की गई कालोनियों के नक्शे प्रकाशित कर दिए गए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीव मेहता) : (क) जी, नहीं।
(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Participation of India at Olympic games at Christ church, Newzealand and Asian games at Teheran

2928. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the coming Olympic Games at Christ Church, New Zealand and the Asian Games at Teheran;

(b) whether the Indian Olympic Association have fixed the qualifying standards for selection of sportsmen in these games; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the forthcoming Commonwealth Games at Christ Church, New Zealand and Asian Games at Teheran during 1974. Government have not so far received any proposal in this regard from the Indian Olympic Association.

Leadership Laboratory at Mount Abu

2929. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made regarding the students' behaviour recently;

(b) whether any Leadership laboratory was conducted at Mount Abu recently for this purpose; and

(c) the findings made at the laboratory and the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University Grants Commission sponsor-

ed during the last 4 years the following studies regarding students' unrest:—

- (i) Student Unrest in Chhota Nagpur by Prof. L. P. Vidyarthi (Ranchi University),
- (ii) Student Leaders and the Academic Ethos; by Prof. S. C. Dubé (Saugar University),
- (iii) Student Unrest in Kerala; by Prof. E. I. George (Kerala University).

While the report of the first study has been completed, those of other 2 studies are awaited.

The Commission has recently decided that few case studies of students' unrest may be undertaken.

(b) and (c) According to a report published in the December 1972 issue of the Journal 'Indian Management', a Student Leadership Laboratory was conducted at Mount Abu for six days in the last week of June, 1971. The report gives detailed account of the objects of the Laboratory and the manner in which it was conducted and indicates that the experience and the results confirmed the participants' belief that the students leaders can be trained for effective leadership. The Government welcomes such voluntary experiments.

Preservation of brown antler deer of Imphal

2930 SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a news item in the Indian Express of the 13th January, 1973, saying that world famous brown antler deer is on the verge of extinction at Keibul Lamjao Sanctuary near Imphal;

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereof; and

(c) steps, if any taken to prevent extinction of the famous antlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). (i) Brown-antlered deer (cervus eldi) has been included in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the hunting of this species is completely banned.

(ii) Government of India have asked the State Government of Manipur to prepare a scheme for the development and protection of the Keibul Lamjao Sanctuary where these deer are found. The Central Government would bear the non-recurring expenditure involved in the scheme provided the recurring costs are borne by the State Government.

राजस्थान के कतिपय जिलों में चावल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की संभावनाएँ

2931. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राजस्थान के डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा, भीलवाड़ा तथा अन्य जिलों में चावल के वर्तमान उत्पादन में काफी वृद्धि की जा सकती है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो चावल के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भण्णासाहिब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में बेकार पड़ी मशीन

2932. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न सरकारी मुद्रणालयों में बहुत सी मूल्यवान मशीन मरम्मत न होने के कारण गत कई वर्षों से बेकार पड़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन मशीनों और मुद्रणालयों का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन मशीनों की मरम्मत न कराने के क्या क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितनी हानि हुई ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) और (ख) . निम्नलिखित 4 मशीने 3 वर्षों से अधिक से बेकार पड़ी है :—

(i) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, मिटो रोड, नई दिल्ली में दो मोनो साट-कास्टरज ।

(ii) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, टेम्पल स्ट्रीट , कलकत्ता में एक रोटरी सूटिंग मशीन ।

(iii) भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, सात्वा-गाछी, हावड़ा में एक स्टीरियो कास्टिंग वाक्स ।

(ग) आवश्यक फालतू पुर्जें उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इन की मरम्मत नहीं की जा सकी । फालतू पुर्जें जिनमें से कुछ विदेश से प्राप्त किए जाने वाले पुर्जें भी शामिल

है, खरीदने का भरसक प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) उत्पादन में कोई ठोस हानि नहीं हुई है क्योंकि यह अनिवार्य मुख्य मशीने नहीं हैं । जो उत्पादन इन में से प्राप्त किया जाना अपेक्षित था, इसी प्रकार की अन्य चालू मशीनों को चला कर प्राप्त कर लिया गया है ।

बहुत ऊंची इमारतों के बारे में सम्मेलन

2933. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या निर्माण, और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1973 में बहुत ऊंची इमारतों के बारे में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस में क्या-क्या निर्णय किये गए ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में किये गये निर्णयों अथवा चर्चा के परिणाम-स्वरूप भारत ने कोई नई नीति बनाई है और यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) और (ग). सम्मेलन ने कई सिफारिशें की थी तथा अपनी सिफारिशों पर आगे की कार्यवाही का सुझाव देने का कार्य राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण समूह को सौंपा । इसके सुझावों की प्रतीक्षा है ।

Milk revolution in Bihar and U.P.

2934 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is going to ask Bihar and U.P. to start "White Revolution" like green revolution for meeting the growing demand of milk in the nation, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) and (b) The Fourth Five Year Plan provides for a large public sector outlay of about Rs. 233 crores for Animal Husbandry Dairying and milk supply with the object of increasing the annual production of milk from an estimated 21.2 million tonnes in 1968-69 to 25.86 million tonnes by 1973-74. This includes a public sector investment of Rs. 133.2 crores in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 10.49 crores in Bihar for the implementation of these programmes.

The increase in milk production is proposed to be achieved through generation of high yielding cross-breed progeny setting up of additional intensive cattle development projects, provision of better food and fodder facilities and effective disease control etc.

**दिल्ली में उचित दर दुकानदारों द्वारा
अनियमितताएं बरती जाना**

2935. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :
श्री एच० कृष्णामुतु :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में उचित दर दुकानों के कितने मालिकों के विरुद्ध अनियमितताएं बरतने के कारण क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ख) उक्त दुकानदारों ने किस-किस प्रकार की अनियमितताएं दिल्ली में की और उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिन्डे) :

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली में पहली जनवरी, 1971 से 31 जनवरी 1972 की अवधि के दौरान 158 उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के मामले में अनियमितताएं पायी गई थी । इन दुकानदारों द्वारा की गई अनियमितताएं स्टॉक में ज्यादा या कम माल होने अथवा गणना बमूल करने वाली गणना काई होने, गलत हिमाब-बिताब और दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदशा का उल्लंघन करने के बारे में थी । इन दुकानों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही इस प्रकार है -

(क) उचित मूल्य की दुकान
गुप्त करना 9

(ख) पूरी या आंशिक रूप में
जमानत की गणना जप्त
करना । 44

(ग) चेतावनी देना । 29

(घ) सुनवाई के बाद अन्तिम
आदेशों के लिए, निलम्बित 69

(ङ) मामूली और तकनीकी
स्वरूप की अनियमितताओं के कारण पाइल
किए गए मामले । 7

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में बच्चों तथा गर्भवती महिलाओं को पोषक आहार का वितरण

2936. श्री धनराज प्रधान क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने पिछड़े (आदिवासी) क्षेत्रों में, विशेषतया मध्य प्रदेश में, पोषक आहार की सप्लाई और उसे बच्चों तथा गर्भवती महिलाओं में वितरित करने की कोई योजना शुरू की है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी मध्य बताने क्या है, और

(ग) इस योजना के लिये वित्तीय राशि स्वीडन की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री कोडाजी बासप्पा)
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) समाज कल्याण विभाग राज्य सरकारों और मध्य शासित प्रशासना के माध्यम से नगरीय गन्दी बस्तियाँ और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में स्कूल जान से पूर्व की आयु के बच्चों और गर्भवती महिलाओं तथा दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं को एक पोषण प्रदान करने के लिए विशेष पोषण-कार्यक्रम चला रहा है । केन्द्र सरकार प्रति शिशु/प्रति महिला के लिए भाजन हेतु क्रमशः 18 पैसे और 25 पैसे के

हिसाब से तथा ऊपर के खर्च के लिए प्रति हितग्राही प्रतिदिन 55 पैसे के हिसाब से शत प्रतिशत सहायता देती है । भोजन सामग्री प्राप्त करने और उसे बाँटने के लिए राज्य सरकारें/सब शासित प्रशासन स्वतंत्र हैं बशर्ते (1) सप्ताह किया गया भोजन हितग्राही को मान्य हो, (2) भोजन की कीमत निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक न हो (3) हितग्राहियों को दिए गए भोजन में निम्नलिखित न्यूनतम पूरक पोषणिक तत्व वर्तमान हैं 0 से 1 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के शिशुओं के लिए 200 कैलोरी और 8 से 10 ग्राम प्रोटीन, 1 से 6 वर्ष के बच्चों के लिए 300 कैलोरी और 10 से 12 ग्राम प्रोटीन तथा गर्भवती और दूध पिलाने वाली महिलाओं के लिए 500 कैलोरी और 20 से 25 ग्राम प्रोटीन । यह पोषण वर्ष में 90 दिन तक किया जाता है ।

2 नगरीय गन्दी बस्ती क्षेत्रों में आधुनिक डेयर्स का डबल टाड दूध पीपिङ्क डबल रोटी/मीठे बन आदि प्रयोग किये जाते हैं तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय अन्न और दालों में बनी वस्तुएँ वालाहार 'केअर' (सी०ए०आर०ई०) द्वारा उपहार में प्राप्त खाद्य वस्तुएँ आदि प्रयोग की जाती हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त सभी को अपेक्षित विटामिन और खनिज दिये जाते हैं ।

(ग) 1972-73 के दौरान इस योजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था है । इसमें से मध्य प्रदेश को 310.20 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है ? (आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए 253.80 लाख रुपये और नगरीय गन्दी बस्तियों के लिए 56.40 लाख रुपये) ।

**Faulty Education Responsible for
unemployment Engineers**

2937. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the report of the
survey conducted by the Delhi Junior
Chamber in which they have stated
that there are 77,000 unemployed en-
gineers in the country;

(b) if so, whether the survey has
also stated that the number is likely to
touch a new height of 1,00,000 by the
end of Seventies;

(c) whether the survey has also
stated that faulty education is respon-
sible for this; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d).
No such survey has been brought to
the Government's notice except reports
appeared in the Press.

The precise extent of unemployment
among engineers is not available at
present. According to the live registers
of various Employment Exchanges in
the country, there were 73,115 en-
gineers registered as job seekers as on
31st December, 1971. These figures do
not, however, represent the true dimen-
sion of unemployment as registration
with Employment Exchanges is volun-
tary and several engineers who are
already in employment also register
themselves for improving their career
prospects. The main reason for this
unemployment is the slow rate of
growth in the economy. The present

indications are that there will be no
surplus technical personnel at the end
of the Fifth Plan period if the economy
can register a growth rate of not less
than 4.75 per cent.

**160 Government Houses lying
untenanted in Delhi**

2938. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the
Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Gov-
ernment has been drawn to the news-
item appeared in "Evening News"
dated the 15th February, 1973 that 160
Government houses are lying un-
tenanted in Delhi for 16 months; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY
OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI
OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) 144 quarters (not 160) in type II
and III have been constructed at
Probyn Road but these could not be
completed in all respects as necessary
permission to lay sewer and water lines
through the land under the control of
the Military authorities could not be
obtained. A proposal to exchange these
quarters with property at Rajpur
Road under the control of the Military
Authorities is under consideration.

**Installation of extruders with UNDP
Assistance**

2939. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation
of India is installing four extruders
with the assistance of U.N.D.P. in
Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and
Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the progress of the installation of the above extruders so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has a proposal to set up 4 extruder cookers in the country with U.N.D.P. assistance. The details of the proposal including location etc., are still under formulation.

Construction of Silos by F.C.I.

2940 SHRI HARI SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is constructing silos in Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, and

(b) if so, at what stage of construction the above silos are?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). Preparatory steps are in hand for constructing silos in Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P.

Scarcity Conditions in Chechot in Mandi District

2941 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the people of Chechot in Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh have requested the Central Government for immediate help in view of the scarcity conditions of the food-grains in the area, and

(b) the action taken on this request by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir

(b) Reasonable quantities of food-grains from the Central stocks are being allotted to the Himachal Pradesh Government to meet the requirements of the public distribution system. The district-wise allocation is done by the State Government.

Training to Staff to detect Adulteration in laboratories

2942 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have framed any plan for training staff to detect adulteration in laboratories; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The training to the Chemists working in food laboratories of the States or Municipal Corporations is imparted at the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta. The training includes studies in methods of analysis for pesticide residues, food colours and other food additives etc.

The Government of India has also sanctioned ten scholarships for post-graduate studies in Food Analysis at Andhra University.

Average catch of Fish from Indian Ocean

2943. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) the annual average catch of fish from the Indian Ocean at present;

(b) whether there is any plan to obtain protein food for internal consumption and exports and to provide better facilities to the people engaged thereon; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The catch of fish from the Indian Ocean averaged 26.20 lakh tonnes during the period 1968—70, of which 9.64 lakh tonnes are accounted for by the Indian fishing industry. This is in addition to an average production from inland waters of 6.62 lakh tonnes during the same period.

(b) and (c). In the Fourth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 83 crores has been earmarked for development of fisheries. A substantial proportion of this amount is being utilized for provision of mechanized boats to fishermen, the cost being covered by subsidies and loans. Under suitable schemes, assistance is also being extended to fishermen in the shape of supply of fisheries requisites, support to fisheries cooperatives, etc. The Fourth Plan Fisheries Schemes also cover construction of fishing harbours, introduction of larger vessels, training of operatives of mechanized vessels, exploration of marine resources, provision of cold and frozen storages and refrigerated transport. In respect of inland fisheries, the schemes cover construction of nurseries and fish farms and supply of quality fish seed. The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages raising the annual level of fish production in the country from 15.26 lakh tonnes to 21 lakh tonnes and increasing foreign exchange earnings through export of marine products to a level of Rs. 60 crores by the final year of the plan against a base line earning of Rs. 22 crores. The target of fish production is likely to be achieved and the export target likely to be exceeded.

Price of Rice in West Bengal

2944. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the current open market retail price of rice in the West Bengal districts; and what was the price three months ago;

(b) what was the target of rice and paddy (Kharif) procurement by the FCI in West Bengal and actual procurement till date;

(c) whether high retail price has hampered FCI's procurement plan in West Bengal; and

(d) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the *Statesman* Calcutta, dated 24th January, 1973 under the caption 'Rice Prices in North Bengal show unseasonal rise' and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) A statement indicating the open market retail price of rice in some of the selected districts of West Bengal for the week ending 2nd March, 1973 and for week ending 1st December, 1972 is attached.

(b) Against the target of 3 lakh tonnes in terms of rice for the Kharif season 1972-73, the actual procurement upto 28th February, 1973 was about 1.23 lakh tonnes.

(c) Since the Food Corporation of India is required to purchase rice and paddy at notified prices, procurement is likely to be affected to some extent if the open market prices continue to remain relatively higher.

(d) Yes, Sir. The State Government have taken necessary steps to issue wheat and rice through the public distribution system.

Statement

(Rupees per kilogram)

Centres	Variety	Week ending 2nd March 1973	Week ending 1st Dec., 1972
<i>Northern Districts</i>			
Cooch-Behar	Common	1.35	1.35
Sihguri	Fine	1.80	1.75
<i>Other Districts</i>			
Bashirhat (24-Parganas)	Patnai (Fine)	1.80 ^a	1.65
Belda (Midnapore)	Common	1.20 ^a	1.30
Matiahat	Common	1.65	1.50
Balurghat	Fine	1.30	1.60
Contai	Fine	1.25	1.60

^a For week ending 23-2-1973.

Price of Levy Sugar

2945. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
With the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) how many times, during the last three years, ex-factory price of levy sugar has been enhanced by Government and extent of and reasons for enhancement and each occasion;

(b) how many times, during the last three years, retail prices of levy sugar were enhanced State-wise and each occasion; and

(c) the retail price, per K. G. of
(1) Levy sugar and (2) sugar for free sale as on January 11, 1972 and January 1, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) During the three years 1970-71 to 1972-73, the ex-factory prices of levy sugar have been

enhanced twice while fixing prices for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, for the reasons given below:

Year	Reasons
1971-72	Escalations recommended by the Tariff Commission subsequent to its report of 1969 on account of - (i) incidence of the Second Wage Board Award; (ii) increase in railway freight rates; (iii) dearness allowance; (iv) increase in packing charges; (v) higher depreciation rate; and (vi) Emergency Risk Insurance charges, etc.

Year	Reasons
1972-73	Pending the availability of revised cost schedules based on fresh studies by the Tariff Commission, the 1969 Tariff Commission Cost Schedules were extended for the production of 1972-73, including increases on account of: (i) the higher minimum notified prices of sugarcane; (ii) the bank lending rates, and (iii) raising of the statutory minimum bonus from 4 to 8½ per cent.

A statement showing the ex-factory prices of levy sugar (D-25 grade) for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 is attached.

(b) Before the 1st October, 1972 the retail prices used to be fixed by the different State Governments for different localities within their jurisdiction with reference to the notified ex-factory prices, excise duty paid, transport charges, the wholesaler's commission and the retailer commission. The

time and energy involved in collection of complete information about the retail prices in force during the last three years from State Governments will not be commensurate with the results that will be achieved. From the 1st October, 1972, however, the retail issue prices of levy sugar are uniform throughout the country. It was Rs 2 per kilogram to begin with, and was increased to Rs 2.15 per kilogram from 1st December, 1972.

(c) The retail prices of levy and free sale sugar on the relevant dates were as under —

(Price Rs per Kg)

Date	Levy	Free Sale
1.1.72	There was no statutory control on the prices	2.65 to 2.85
1.1.73	2.15	3.60 to 4.00

Statement

(Figures in Rs. per quintals) exclusive of excise duty.

Zone	*1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4
Punjab	134.02	145.71	151.36
Haryana	124.63	125.74	150.26
Rajasthan	144.03	168.23	181.76
West U.P.	126.92	133.55	152.62
Central U.P.	125.34	136.02	153.39
East U.P.	126.40	146.34	157.41
North Bihar	128.68	155.55	166.85
South Bihar	147.86		174.45
Gujarat	119.16	123.74	144.96
Madhya Pradesh	157.88	182.92	193.16

1	2	3	4
Mysore	129.57	124.25	148.07
Andhra Pradesh	122.30	121.97	151.24
Tamil Nadu			
Pondicherry	135.09	133.16	153.11
Orissa	129.67	152.13	157.31
Assam			
Kerala			
West Bengal			
Maharashtra	117.60	124.95	143.94

Note: There was no increase in ex-factory prices for levy sugar during 1970-71 over the prices for the preceding year.

Negotiations with Foreign Firm for Selling Ships

2946 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Great Eastern Shipping Company, a private sector shipping firm, has negotiated a deal with a foreign firm, Y S Lemons and Company, to sell two of its ships at a price 85 per cent higher than the original cost of the ships,

(b) if so, the salient features of the said deal, and

(c) Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Great Eastern Shipping Company have negotiated a deal with a foreign firm M/s PAO Navigation S. A Panama for the sale of two of their secondhand vessels for U S \$ 13.36 lakhs, less 1 per cent commission which is about 80 per cent of the price at which these vessels were purchased by them in 1963,

(b) 10 per cent of the sale proceeds will be received by the company from the purchaser on the signing of the

agreement and the balance 90 per cent at the time of delivery of the vessel;

(c) Government have granted permission for the sale of these two vessels subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) The company would replace this tonnage within a period of six months, and
- (ii) The company would forthwith repatriate the entire sale proceeds to India under intimation to the Ministry, the Reserve Bank of India and the Department of Economic Affairs.

Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal

2947. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been invited by the West Bengal Food Minister on the 15th January, 1973 wherein he has stated that "the difficulties on the food front had intensified largely because of the considerable short form in wheat supplies from the Centre", and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE)

(a) The attention of the Government was drawn to the difficult food situation in West Bengal and the Centre was requested for increased allocation of wheat.

(b) Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the needs of drought affected and deficit States, reasonable quantities of foodgrains are made available to the State Governments

शिक्षा पर व्यय की गई राष्ट्रीय आय की प्रतिशतता

2948. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय आय का केवल 2.9 प्रतिशत भाग शिक्षा पर व्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य देशों की तुलना में यह कितना कम है ; और

(ग) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान शिक्षा पर व्यय की प्रतिशतता बढ़ाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० साहब) : (क) अस्थायी अनुमानों के अनुसार, 1970-71 के दौरान सार्वजनिक तथा निजी दोनों स्रोतों से शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय आय का 3.5 प्रतिशत भाग व्यय किया गया था ।

(ख) अधिकांश देशों में शिक्षा पर होने वाला सार्वजनिक व्यय 2½ तथा 3 प्रतिशत के बीच है ।

(ग) जी हाँ ।

राजनीतिक दलों तथा युवा संगठनों द्वारा शिक्षा नीति के बारे में बारानसी में आयोजित सम्मेलन

2949. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कतिपय राजनीतिक दलों और युवा संगठनों ने देश में शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन लाने

हेतु 7 जनरी, 1973 को वाराणसी में एक सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त सम्मेलन में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों को कतिपय सुझाव दिए गए हैं, यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). वाराणसी के दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'आज' के 10 जनवरी, 1973 के अंक में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार, शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करने के प्रश्न पर विचार-विनिमय करने हेतु, सनातन धर्म कालेज, वाराणसी में कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियों और युवक संगठनों का सम्मेलन हुआ था । ऐसा पता चला है कि उक्त सम्मेलन ने, अनिवार्य निःशुल्क शिक्षा, मातृ-भाषा में शिक्षा, माध्यमिक स्तर पर व्यावसायीकरण, उत्पादन-उन्मुख शिक्षा और पाठ्यचर्या तथा परीक्षा पद्धति आदि में सुधार के बारे में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ संकल्प पारित किया था ।

(ग) सरकार को, सम्मेलन के आयोजकों की ओर से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Abolition of Examination upto 10th class

2950. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to a news item ap-

pearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 8th February, 1973 that Union Government are taking steps to abolish examinations upto 10th class;

(b) if so, how far it is true; and

(c) the reaction of State Governments in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to this news item which refers to the proposal to abolish "class examinations" upto class ten. Other newspapers have referred to "annual examinations."

(b) The position is that a Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended the reduction in the number of Public Examinations and has emphasised internal assessment. The Central Advisory Board of Education, at its session held on the 18th and 19th September, 1972, adopted the comprehensive recommendation of this Committee. The recommendation has since been circulated to State and Union Territories Governments.

(c) As Education Ministers of State and Union Territories are members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, it is expected that the recommendation is acceptable to them.

Increase in Cane Prices and its effect on Price of Sugar

2951. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a demand for increase in sugar cane prices;

(b) whether the sugar mills in various parts of the country have agreed to such an increase; and

(c) the broad outlines thereof and how would such increase in prices of cane affect prices of sugar in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) A statement showing the range of sugarcane prices (i) as notified by the Government and (ii) as actually paid by sugar factories in different States during 1972-73 season is attached

As the cost of sugarcane constitutes about 65 per cent of the cost of sugar,

any increase in the cane price is bound to increase the sugar price correspondingly. However, in notifying the prices of levy sugar under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, the Government takes into account only the minimum cane price notified by them. Consequently, the prices of free sale sugar show much higher increase the extent of which is also determined by the variations in sugar production and the market sentiments prevailing from time to time.

Statement

Nil in Rs per Qtr

State	1972-73	
	Minimum notified price	Price paid by factories
Uttar Pradesh	8 00 to 9 88	10 00 to 13 50
Bihar	6 00 to 9 22	11 25 to 12 25
Punjab	8 00 to 8-5	12 00 to 12 35
Haryana	8 66 to 9 40	12 00
Assam	8 46	9 00
West Bengal	8 00	11 00
Orissa	9 00 to 9 32	8 00 to 9 40
Madhya Pradesh	8 00 to 8 69	10 50 to 13 50
Rajasthan	8 00 to 9 13	10 32 to 15 00
Maharashtra	8 00 to 11 57	7 50 to 16 20
Gujarat	8 66 to 10 42	7 00* to 11 50*
Andhra Pradesh	8 47 to 10 54	8 47* to 14 00*
Tamil Nadu	8 00 to 9 79	8 00 to 11 40
Mysore	8 00 to 11 20	10 00* to 13 00*
Kerala	8 00 to 9 50	9 00 to 11 00
Pondicherry	8 66	8 66

*These are the provisional prices paid as advance (mostly by cooperative factories) pending fixation of final prices

Availability of Sugar at reasonable prices

2952. SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether as a result of partial decontrol and revision of the cane prices policy there is any improvement in the availability of sugar in the current season;

(b) if not, reasons thereof, and

(c) the steps, if any being taken by the Government of India to ensure adequate supply of sugar at reasonable prices to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production of sugar this year as on the 28th February, 1973 is 26.64 lakh tonnes, as against the production of 23.08 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date of last year.

(c) Seventy per cent of the production is being requisitioned by the Government at notified prices, principally for distribution to the public, at the uniform retail price of Rs. 2.15 per kg.

Sugar Requirements

2953. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total availability of sugar in the country as on the 1st February, 1973; and

(b) total requirement of sugar in the country as during the corresponding period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The position regarding stocks and requirements of sugar as on the 1st February, 1973, was as under:—

- (1) Opening stock excluding that in pipeline and in the fair price shops 13.18 lakh tonnes
- (2) Estimated production during the remaining part of the year ending 30-9-1973 16.61 lakh tonnes
- (3) Total estimated availability 29.79 lakh tonnes
- (4) Estimated requirements upto end of September, 1973, under the existing system of controlled releases (including 1 lakh tonnes for export) 24.32 lakh tonnes

Retail Price of Sugar

2954. SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) average retail prices of sugar in the open market in various parts of the country in 1970-71 and on the 1st February, 1973; and

(b) whether there have been considerable increase in prices of sugar and if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The average retail prices of sugar in the open market in five important centres during 1970-71 and as on the 1st February, 1973 were as under:

Centre	Retail Price	
	1970-71	1-2-1973 (Average)
Bombay	1.99	3.85
Madras	1.80	3.65
Kanpur	1.91	3.90
Calcutta	2.03	3.85
Delhi	1.98	3.90

(b) Yes, Sir. The main reasons for the rise are:—

(i) increase in the demand for sugar following rapid urbanisation *vis-a-vis* decline in sugar production in the last 2 years.

(ii) requisition of a major portion of the sugar at a controlled price based on the minimum notified cane price, leaving the industry to make up the difference in their actual cost of production from the free sale quota.

(iii) the psychology of shortage being exploited by the trading community resulting in rising market sentiments, and

(iv) increase in the tariff value and other items of cost of production of sugar.

Names of Teachers given Selection Grades in Delhi Schools

2955. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the list giving Selection Grade to T. G. Ts. in the Directorate of Education, Delhi, there are names of teachers who are dead or have gone abroad or resigned or are on extension; and

(b) what action Government propose to take against the officers responsible for this lapse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration is taking necessary action against the concerned officers.

3771 L.S.—7.

Rat in Wheat supplied from Fair Price Shop in Delhi

2956. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dead rat was found in wheat supplied from Fair Price Shop in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary directions have been issued by the Delhi Administration to the Fair Price Shop holders to be careful in future and observe hygienic conditions.

Construction of Houses for Delhi School Teachers

2957. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct houses for school teachers under Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, number of houses constructed and allotted in each category; and

(c) number of houses to be constructed in 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration have a proposal to construct houses for their teachers. They have given a contract for construction of 144 Type-II Quarters and the work is in progress. 450 houses are proposed to be constructed subject to availability of land during the year 1973-74.

Regarding the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Contributory Health Scheme for School Teachers in Delhi

2958. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Contributory Health Scheme is going to be applied to School Teachers working in Delhi under Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and N. D. M. C.; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) At present there is no proposal under consideration to extend the Scheme to the School Teachers working in Delhi under the Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

Scarcity of Maida and Bread in Delhi

2959. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he can reconcile the contradictory facts, namely the assertion of the spokesmen of the Ministry to the effect that the stock position of food articles is satisfactory on one hand and the actual position of non-availability of or scarcity of atta, wheat, suji and maida etc. continuously for the last two months or so, so much so that even bread is either not available or it sells at black rates even in the capital towns;

(b) steps being taken to improve the situation; and

(c) what are the reasons that maida has not been supplied to the Government authorised ration shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE. (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). Allotments of wheat to roller flour mills are being made by the State Governments. In view of the increased demand from the public distribution system for supply of wheat as whole grain and as whole-meal atta, necessary periodical adjustments in the production of fines are being made by the State Governments. Shortages of maida and suji may, therefore, occasionally arise.

Bulk consumers, bakeries, and confectioners are being supplied maida under permits to ensure supply of bread and other products.

Various housing schemes during Fifth Five Year Plan

2960. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) targets of various housing schemes of the Ministry during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) assistance which the Central Government is giving to States in the current financial year and likely to be given to States during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Targets of various housing schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan have not been fixed as yet.

(b) Central assistance during the Fourth Plan is given to States in the form 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any specific scheme or head of development. The total block Central assistance which has been allocated to State Govern-

ments during the current financial year i.e. 1972-73 is Rs. 708 crores.

This Ministry, however, sanction financial assistance for the following two social housing schemes which are in the Central Sector, outside the State Plan ceiling:—

- (i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers; and
- (ii) Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in rural areas.

The provision made for these schemes for 1972-73 is Rs. 58.11 lakhs and 700 lakhs respectively.

Central assistance that is likely to be given to States during the Fifth Plan would be known only after that Plan is finalised.

Setting up of Edible Oil Corporation

2961. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR,

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Edible Oil Corporation to look after the problem of edible oil shortage; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAIHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up an Edible Oil Corporation is presently under consideration of the Ministry.

Study on effect of Liquor and Alcoholic drinks on Human health

2962. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDU-

CATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has since been conducted by Government recently about the effect of labour and other alcoholic drinks on human health; and

(b) if so, findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The subject is under study.

Panel of Study take over of Food-grains

2963. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHRIEF:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panels appointed by the Government to study in depth the problems regarding take-over of wholesale foodgrain trade has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendations made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAIHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendation of the Food Ministers Conference held on 15/16th December, 1972, Government of India set up a Committee of Ministers to examine and resolve the various difficulties in the implementation of the decision to take over wholesale trade in wheat and rice. The Ministers' Committee recommended setting up of a Sub-Committee of officers to examine the financial administrative and organisational aspects of the take over. The report submitted by the Sub-Committee has been considered in the Committee of Ministers.

The Sub-Committee had suggested a 'system' to achieve the objective of

takeover of wholesale trade in wheat which would operate by a large on marketed surplus. The main recommendations of the Sub-Committee were closely scrutinised by the Ministers' Committee and it has made certain modifications in the same.

The recommendations of the Ministers Committee are as under:—

1. Institution of single State wheat zones.
2. Cordoning, in addition of wheat surplus zones in the main producing States, particularly Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.
3. Ban on private wholesale dealers in the heavily surplus States of Punjab and Haryana and the cordoned surplus zones of other States.
4. Cordoning of major consuming centres and heavily deficit zones in Bihar, Gujarat and possibly some other States and Union territories with substantial output of wheat and the institution, in the first instance, of informal rationing in these and latter, if feasible and necessary, statutory rationing.
5. Permission for the time being to retailers to operate under appropriate conditions specified in the licence in the States with substantial output of wheat outside the areas cordoned under (3) and (4).

The definition of the retailer in the statutes should be functional depending on the situation in each State and should particularly lay down the area of operation and retail points that may be covered by the retailers. This is with a view to preventing a break-down in supplies and to overcome attempt by wholesalers to operate in the garb of retailers. In addition, if a State Government so desires, institution of levy on growers in areas of these States outside of the cordons under (3) and (4).

6. Uniform procurement and issue prices for comparable varieties throughout the country.

7. Permission to the consumer and the licensed retailer to buy directly from the grower subject to restrictions designed to prevent this arrangement from being used as a cover for clandestine wholesale trading operations.

8. No sale of wheat outside the notified areas in surplus States and zones, except to the consumer and the retailer; State Governments may having regard to local situation permit sale outside the notified areas.

9. Purchase by public wholesale agencies of all market arrivals except those unfit for human consumption and, accordingly, appropriate varieties and grade differentials to be reflected in the fixation of procurement prices; built in mechanism be provided in the specifications and price structure to take care of apprehended attempt by producers and traders to make stocks unacceptable to purchasing agencies by heavy admixture etc. Even stocks unfit for human consumption but fit for feed purposes etc., be also purchased by public agencies for suitable disposal such as for animal feed at appropriate prices to be determined.

10. Inter-State movement only by Food Corporation of India and or in accordance with the orders of the Central Government.

11. Delivery of the procured grain into the Central pool and releases from it to States to meet their reasonable requirements determined on an objective basis or through agreement between the Centre and the States; no subsidy entitlement on any stocks that may be held back by a State.

12. Purchases for the Central pool by (i) FCI, (ii) State Cooperative Marketing Federation, (iii) State Deptt., of Food and Civil Supplies,

and (iv) any other public agency designated by the State Government.

13. Exclusion of private wholesalers from the distribution of wheat released to States from the Central pool.

14. Only custom milling to be done by the roller flour mills.

15. Appropriate relationship between procurement and issue price from the Central pool so as to keep the subsidy within reasonable limits in the context of expanded operations.

16. Separate arrangements, through the State Department of Agriculture, for distribution of seed quality wheat in accordance with the relevant Central Order of 1970; [The Foodgrains Movement Restriction (Exemption of Certified seeds) Order, 1970 dated 12th February, 1970].

17. Consumer cooperatives in urban areas, and marketing and service co-operatives in rural areas, should be utilised for retail distribution to the maximum extent.

Programme for Providing Irrigation Facilities to Cultivated Land in Orissa.

2964 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total acreage of cultivated land in Orissa which has not been provided with irrigation facilities; and

(b) whether any programme has been drawn by the State Government and has been submitted to the Central Government for accelerating the programme of providing irrigation facilities to at least 50 per cent of the cultivated land in Orissa in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) According to the latest land utilisation statistics available for the year 1970-71

(which is yet tentative) an area of 49.70 lakh hectares out of the net sown area of 61.19 lakh hectares was not provided with irrigation in Orissa, during that year.

(b) No, Sir, No proposal for accelerating the programme of providing irrigation facilities to at least 50 per cent of the cultivable land in Orissa in coming years has been received by the Government of India.

Allotment for Road Scheme in Orissa

2965 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) what was the amount which was allocated to Orissa State out of Rs. 418 crores allocated for Central Sector Road Scheme in the Fourth Plan,

(b) how much of this amount has been drawn and spent by the Orissa Government upto date, and

(c) what were the projects included in the Central Sector Scheme in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M B RANA):

(a) to (c) The total outlay of Rs 418 crores included in the Fourth Plan for Central Sector Road Scheme, covers National Highways, Centrally aided State roads of Inter State or Economic Importance, Lateral Road and Strategic Roads. Out of these, Orissa is concerned with National Highways and Centrally aided State Roads of Inter State or Economic Importance. The position in regard to both these schemes pertaining to Orissa is as under:—

I. NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(i) *Development of existing National Highways* Schemes of a total cost of Rs 21 crores are included in the 4th Plan programme for improvement of National Highways existing

as on 1st April, 1969 in the State.

- (ii) *New additions to the existing National Highways.*—The following two roads concerning Orissa were included in the National Highways system in the Fourth Plan:—

- (1) *Haridaspur (Jn. of N. H. 5 with Expressway)*—Paradeep, N.H. 5-A.—(falls entirely in Orissa).
- (2) *Chas-Bokaro-Ranchi-Rourkela-Barakot-Talcher Jn. with N.H. 42; N.H. 23.*—(falls partly in Orissa and partly in Bihar).

With a view to formulating proposals for the development of these newly added National Highways the State Governments concerned were asked to carry out an inventory survey of deficiencies and assessment of development cost needed which has been completed in respect of (1) above and schemes of a total cost of Rs. 25 lakhs have been included in the Fourth Plan. The survey in respect of (2) above is still in progress.

II. Centrally Aided State Roads of Inter State or Economic Importances: The following two new schemes concerning Orissa have been approved for being taken up in the 4th Plan:—

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Bridge across Subarnarekha on Kharagpur-Balasore Road.	37.00*	*This represents 50% the balance being met by West Bengal Govt.
2.	Bridge over Jonk on Arang Nawapara Road	9.00%	%The total cost of the bridge is Rs. 18 lakhs. Half the estimated cost has been shown in Orissa and the other half in Madhya Pradesh for loan assistance.
Total		46.00	

The actual allotment in respect of sanctioned schemes are based on the actual progress on works and the requirements furnished by the State Governments themselves on that basis. There was no limit of allotment to be provided to the State Government for expenditure on sanctioned schemes.

2. So far as National Highways are concerned, the State Government required during 1969-70 to 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 338.55 lakhs which was allotted to them in full. The actual expenditure reported by them against this however comes to Rs. 343.35 lakhs. During 1972-73, the Government of Orissa has spent an amount of Rs. 190.60 lakhs upto January, 1973 and based on the final requirements so far received from them and scrutinised. It is proposed to allot a sum of Rs 343.35 lakhs during the current financial year. This is however subject to further adjustment in case the State Government proposes any modifications in the final requirements.

3. As regards the Centrally aided State Roads of Inter State or Economic importance, the total amount allotted/likely to be allotted in the Fourth Plan upto 1972-73 works out to Rs. 18 lakhs. The total expenditure reported from 1969-70 to 1971-72 is of the order of Rs. 6.14 lakhs which is on a carry-over work.

Funds for Research Project for Improvement of coconut in Orissa.

2966. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 54 lakhs was sanctioned during the Fourth Plan for Research Project for improvement of coconut in different States;

(b) the reasons why no amount was sanctioned for Orissa, which is a major coconut growing State during the Fourth Plan; and

(c) whether the Orissa Government represented for getting any allocation for coconut research in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the soil, climate and certain other conditions under which coconuts are grown in India, the area was classified into well defined eight zones viz. (i) the coastal sandy tract with high water table of the West and East Coasts of the Peninsula lying mostly in Kerala, Madras, Andhra, Orissa and Bombay, (ii) the Clayey reclaimed areas of the backwaters of Kerala with high water table (iii) the Midland or the upland region lying between the coast and hill slope of South Kanara of Mysore and Kerala with stony soils and low water table, (iv) the laterite and loamy soils of hill slopes of the West Coast with varying percentage of gravel and sand with low water table, (v) the sandy loam soil of Tanjore with high water table during rains and low water table in summer, (vi) the alluvial deltaic soils of the Godavari, (vii) the loamy soils of Mysore lying at an elevation of about 600 m. to 840 m. and having a rainfall of 50 to 100 cm but with a fairly good supply of sub-soil moisture; and (viii) the forest soil of Andamans and the coral soils of Laccadives. The centres were selected to represent these regions.

In view of the inadequate allocation of funds for the 4th Plan, Orissa could not get a sub-centre under the Coconut and Arecanut Improvement Project.

(c) No, Sir.

Central Grant and Quantity of Milk Powder to Orissa

2967. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant and quantity of milk powder given by

Central Government to Orissa Government during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 for the milk supply scheme in the State, and

(b) the total amount of grant and quantity of milk powder proposed to be given to Orissa Government during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(PROF. SHRI SINGH) (a) Since 1969-70, Central assistance is channelled to all State Governments. In block loans and grants and is not related to any individual programme or sector. No milk powder was given to Orissa State during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) The amount of grant to be given for the year 1973-74 will be dependent on the expenditure incurred on milk supply schemes which will in turn, be channelled in block loans and grants as is in vogue. No milk powder is proposed to be given during the year 1973-74.

Setting up of study centre in U.P. for Conducting Research on Social and Economic problems

2968. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up study centres in various States to assist scholars conducting research on social and economic problems facing the country, and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard will be taken and the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and

(b) It is the policy of Government to broad-base the facilities for social science research and to promote them in areas wherein they have not adequately developed in the past. In collaboration with the Government of West Bengal, a Centre for Studies in Social Science has been set up in Calcutta. A proposal for a similar Centre in Uttar Pradesh is under examination. Assistance has been extended to a research institution set up in Bangalore and a proposal to extend it to an institution in Kerala is under consideration.

The University Grants Commission also assist teachers and scholars for undertaking research on social and economic problems by providing grants, fellowships etc.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research, an autonomous body set up by Government in 1969, also has a programme of establishing Regional Centres of the Council in various regions with the object of providing facilities to research scholars in the regions to conduct research in social sciences. These Centres are being set up in collaboration with the Universities in the region and the State Governments concerned. Four such Centres have so far been set up, namely:

- (1) Western Regional Centre at Bombay, Located in the campus of the Bombay University;
- (2) Southern Regional Centre at Hyderabad, located in the campus of the Osmania University;
- (3) Eastern Regional Centre at Calcutta, for which the house of late Sir Jadhunath Sarkar is being acquired; and
- (4) Social Science Documentation Centre in Delhi which will eventually be located in the campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

The Indian Council of Social Science Research is also operating a scheme of study grants under which research scholars are being given grants to libraries of their choice. The scheme is being operated through the following universities and institutions:—

1. Andhra University.
2. Karnatak University.
3. Saugar University.
4. Allahabad University.
5. Lucknow University.
6. Patna University.
7. Kerala University.
8. Madras University.
9. Nagpur University.
10. Poona University.
11. Utkal University.
12. Rajasthan University.
13. Bangalore University.
14. Panjab University.
15. Gauhati University.
16. Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Allahabad.

Setting up of Regional Institute for Research and Treatment in Homoeopathy

2969. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has recommended the setting up of Regional Institute for Research and Clinical Treatment in every State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) and (b). No. However, the Regional Research Centres/Institutes are set up by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy after taking into account the facilities available for research work, the number of the various research units functioning in the States concerned and also subject to the availability of funds.

Loss in Calcutta Port due to non-recovery of various charges

2970. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Commissioners are incurring a heavy loss annually because diversion charges, demurrage, railway freight and loading, unloading charges are not being recovered;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and loss incurred during last three years, and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. The losses sustained by the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Railway are mainly due to:—

(i) Fall in the traffic handled by the Port which is not enough to make full use of the rail facilities provided,

(ii) General rise in operating expenditure. Some of the losses will be off-set by revision of rates of terminal charges payable by the Trunk Railways, which is due. There has been no loss to the Port Commissioners' Railway on account of hire charges on wagons.

Setting up of new Ship Building Dock at Calcutta

2971. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a new ship building dock at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the construction work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) to (c) The Working Group which was set up to study in depth the question of setting up a shipyard at Haldia has recently submitted its report. The conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group will be examined by the Government.

Malaria in Orissa

2972 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaria has reappeared in a virulent form in wide areas of Orissa,

(b) if so, whether Union Minister was informed that Malaria cases in Orissa had risen to 35,000 yearly compared to about 11,000 two or three years ago,

(c) whether Centre has given or propose to give any assistance to Orissa Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, to what extent Union Government has helped and assisted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) and (b). The number of Malaria

cases in Orissa has shown an upward trend since 1970. Incidence of Malaria further increased after the tidal wave in 1971. The number of cases during the last 3 years were as follows:

1970—11,338
1971—33,260
1972—54,915

(c) The National Malaria Eradication Programme has been made a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent Central assistance during the Fourth Plan period. Under this Scheme, the operational cost, over and above the committed level of expenditure, is borne by the Government of India. Cost of Material and Equipment supplied to States is also borne by the Government of India in respect of units in the Attack and Consolidation phases. Partial assistance is also given to meet the expenditure on staff at Headquarters/Zonal level in the States. Central subsidy is also being given for peripheral staff under the Basic Health Services Programme for intensive malaria vigilance activities to be carried out in Maintenance phase areas.

(d) The extent of Central assistance given to the Orissa Government from 1969-70 to 1972-73 is shown below:—

Year	Operational Cost	Material and equipment	Total
(Rs. in lakhs)			
1969-70 . .	71.56	25.16	96.72
1970-71 . .	73.05	26.22	99.27
1971-72 . .	65.85	30.39	96.24
1972-73 . .	66.50	36.70	103.20 (Allocations)

Besides, the Government of India, on recommendations of the Special Survey Team that visited Orissa State

made further allotment of Rs. 25 lakhs during 1972-73 out of which Rs. 20 lakhs is for anti-malarial operations for cyclone affected areas. This amount was allotted over and above the normal assistance given by the Government of India in connection with implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme.

Hungry Cattle being led to Butchers

2973. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news item entitled 'Hungry cattle being led to butchers' in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 18th January, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SIER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government are aware of the sad news item. They are also acutely aware of the drought situation in Mysore and its consequent effect on fodder shortage for animals. The State Government are taking all possible steps to mitigate the effects of this shortage by controlling the distribution and movement of fodder and cattle feeds within the State and from the State and by procuring fodder from a neighbouring State such as M.P. The Government of India have delegated powers under the Essential Commodities Act to the State Government for the former and have helped them by requesting the Madhya Pradesh Government to provide fodder for Mysore State. The Madhya Pradesh Government have, in turn, acted on this. The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs as subsidy for fodder and food and Rs. 100 lakhs taccavi loan for the purchase of fodder, manure etc. on the basis of first Central Team's recommendations. The report of the Central Team is awaited.

Seminar held for training of the practitioners of the Indigenous System of Medicine

2974. DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar was held in New Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd January, 1973 to discuss the question of training of the practitioners of the indigenous systems of medicine,

(b) if so, the conclusions and the recommendations of the Seminar; and

(c) whether Government will implement these recommendations with a view to encouraging the indigenous systems of medicine?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU)
(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No definite recommendations were made by the Seminar but certain points of view were expressed. The main suggestions made are as follows—

- (i) More stress should be given to the preventive aspects than to the curative ones.
- (ii) The existing Primary Health Centres should be strengthened and the number of Primary Health Centres should be increased.
- (iii) Supervision of the Rural Medical Practitioners should be more effective.
- (iv) The period of training for the Rural Medical Practitioners should be extended.
- (v) The services of the paramedical personnel also should be utilised.

The scheme has not been finalised so far.

Central Institute for Indigenous System of Medicine

2975. DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central Institute for indigenous system of medicine, including the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems;

(b) if so, what progress has been made so far in implementing the scheme and when the Institute is likely to start functioning; and

(c) the estimated recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU)
(a) No.

(b) and (c). Does not arise. However, the question with regard to the setting up of an All India Institute of Ayurveda is receiving the attention of the Government.

Protest by Nurses against the open Misbehaviour by the Members of the Hostel Staff in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi

2976. DR. G. S. MELKOTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nurses of the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi residing in the nurses hostel have recently protested against the open misbehaviour by the members of the hostel staff; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been enquired into and suitable action taken so that such incidents do not recur in future.

Monogamy Legislation to avert Declining Ratio of Families to Males

2977. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a declining ratio of females to males has been noticed over the past seven decades in India;

(b) if so, whether monogamy legislation will be undertaken; and

(c) whether permissive polygamy in our society, will not operate contrary to social equity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present. However, monogamy is already enforced under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Section 60), the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (Section 5), the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (Section 44), and the Hindu Marriage Act 1955 (Section 17).

(c) Interests of social equity cannot be judged in isolation with reference only to permissive polygamy.

Regulation of Fishery beyond Territorial Waters

2978. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters as laid down at item 57 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution are being regulated by any means;

(b) if so, the nature of the means; and

(c) if not, whether any means of laws are contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Fishing and Fisheries beyond territorial waters of India as laid down under item 57 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Cons-

titution of India are not being regulated by any means at present.

(c) The matter is under consideration. The question of regulation of Fisheries beyond territorial waters is also being studied intensively by International bodies. The Sea Bed Committee, set up by the United Nations Organisation, has been discussing the various aspects of this problem and is now engaged in the preparatory action for the Third International Law of the Sea Conference, to be held in April-May, 1974.

उत्तर प्रदेश से केन्द्र को और अनाज की सप्लाई

2979. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने स्टॉक में केन्द्र को और अनाज देने के लिए इन्कार कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

स्टोरेज की वृद्धियों के कारण अनाज का नष्ट होना

2980. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में स्टोरेज की वृद्धियों, चूड़ों और अन्य कारणों से कितना अनाज नष्ट हुआ ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : पिछले वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य

‘किसक’ के बोलचाल में भ्रष्टाचार की वृद्धि, वृद्धों के उत्पादन और अन्य कारणों से खाद्यान्नों की कतिप्रस्त मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	कतिप्रस्त मात्रा (मीटरी टन में)
1969-70	874.20
1970-71	1327.90
1971-72	2489.92

Victims of Paralysis following consumption of "Khesari Dal" in West Bengal

2981 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report circulated by UNI from Calcutta on the 12th February, 1973 that 80 persons belonging to 35 families in Lalbag and Rainagar areas of Murshidabad District of West Bengal became victims of paralysis following consumption of 'Khesari Dal';

(b) if so, the effect of such adulterated 'Dal'; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check effect of such adulterated food commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) Consumption of large amount of pulse lathyrus sativus (khesari dal) causes lathyrism—a disease affecting the nervous system and produces spastic paralysis mostly confined to the lower limbs in man. The disease does not kill a man, but makes the victim a cripple for life.

(c) Necessary steps under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act are to be taken by the State Governments. The Government of India continue to exhort the States to take strict measures for checking adulteration of food commodities.

Demonstration at Seminar in Aligarh Muslim University

2982. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Minister was prevented from addressing a seminar at Aligarh Muslim University on the 15th February, 1973;

(b) if so, the nature and the reasons for students demonstration; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet students grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a section of the students staged a demonstration when the Education Minister visited the Department of History of the Aligarh Muslim University on February 15, 1973.

(c) No representation was submitted by the demonstrating students.

Demonstration by Teachers for Redressal of their grievances

2983. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of February last West Bengal College teachers and the school teachers of Haryana, Rajasthan and Assam held

demonstrations in demand of remedial measures for their grievances;

(b) if so, the nature of their grievances; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress teachers' grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

2984 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi, had asked its members long back to deposit Rs 1400 as cost of land plus Rs 1000 towards development but many members did not deposit the required money with the Society even after development work had made some headway;

(b) whether the said society had enrolled some members after August 1967 each of whom have paid Rs 2500 or more to the Society and the money paid by them has already been utilised by the Society for paying the cost of land to DDA and on developing the land, and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to protect the interests of such members as against those who have been defaulters but are now raising disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) An enquiry under Section 43 of the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, has been ordered against this Society.

The office-bearers of the Society have not yet made available the accounts books and other relevant records of the Society to the Enquiry Officer. The required information would be ascertained by the Enquiry Officer during the enquiry.

(c) Necessary action will be taken by the Delhi Administration after the results of the enquiry are available.

Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

2985 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an advertisement appearing in the name of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi, in the "Indian Express" (daily) dated the 31st February, 1973 (Delhi Edition) given by some so-called Officiating Secretary of the said Society and if so the date from which the advertiser has been acting as officiating Secretary of the said Society,

(b) whether he was authorised to act as such at any General Body Meeting of the said Society and if so, the date on which that meeting was held, the number of members present therein and the resolutions passed and if not who authorised him to act as such, and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officiating Secretary and Treasurer of the Society who are working in collusion to cheat the members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The attention of the Government has been drawn to the advertisement. An enquiry under Section 43 of the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act, 1925, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, has been ordered against this Society.

The office-bearers of the Society have not yet made available the accounts books and other relevant records of the Society to the Enquiry Officer. The required information would be ascertained by the Enquiry Officer during the enquiry.

(c) Necessary action will be taken by the Delhi Administration after the results of the enquiry are available.

निजी तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में मिल तथा उनमें उत्पादन

2986. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निजी तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में कितनी चीनी मिलें हैं, उनमें कितना धन लगा हुआ है, और उनकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता कितनी है और उनमें कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त हैं, और

(ख) क्या चीनी मिलों में उत्पादन उनकी क्षमता के अनुसार हो रहा है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) निजी सरकारी और सहकारी क्षेत्रों में चीनी मिलों की संख्या और उनकी स्थापित वार्षिक चीनी उत्पादन की क्षमता इस प्रकार है :

कारखानों का संख्या स्थापित वार्षिक चीनी उत्पादन की क्षमता (लाख मीटरी टन में)		
निजी क्षेत्र (संयुक्त स्टाक)	141	22.87
सरकारी क्षेत्र (राज्य स्वामित्व में/राज्य प्रबंधित)	10	1.70
सहकारी क्षेत्र	84	15.75

इन चीनी मिलों में लग्गी पूंजी और उनमें लगे व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में सही आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, 1969-70 के अन्त में 215 चीनी मिलों के अनुमानित आंकड़े क्रमशः 470 करोड़ रुपये और 2.3 लाख व्यक्ति हैं।

(ख) चीनी मिलों में उत्पादन फैक्ट्री क्षेत्र में गन्ने की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए उनकी क्षमता के अनुषंग होता है। गन्ने की अत्यधिक उपलब्धता के वर्षों में चीनी का उत्पादन चीनी उद्योग स्थापित क्षमता से बढ़ गया है और गन्ने की कमी के वर्षों में चीनी का वास्तविक उत्पादन स्थापित वार्षिक क्षमता में अपेक्षाकृत कम था जोकि पिछले चार मौसमों के आकड़ों से स्पष्ट है जो कि इस प्रकार हैं :—

मौसम अक्टूबर- मार्च	स्थापित वार्षिक चीनी उत्पादन की क्षमता	चीनी का वास्तविक उत्पादन (लाख मी० टन में)
1968-69	33.03	35.59
1969-70	35.56	42.62
1970-71	37.00	37.40
1971-72	39.19	31.13

चीनी का नियंत्रित तथा बाजार भाव

2987. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा नियतित मूल्य पर कितनी चीनी दी जाती है और खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिए कितनी चीनी दी जाती है ;

(ख) नियंत्रित मूल्य पर बेची जाने वाली तथा खुले बाजार में बेची जाने वाली

चीनी के मूल्य में कितना अन्तर है और इसके कारण क्या हैं, और

(ग) क्या निर्धारित मूल्य तथा खुले बाजार के मूल्यों के बीच भारी अन्तर को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार सारी चीनी का नियंत्रण पद्धति के अनुसार वितरित करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) पहली दिसम्बर 1972 में प्रत्येक मास राज्य सरकारों को एक स मूल्य पर वितरण के लिए 1.85 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी आवंटित की जाती है और 0.90 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी खुले बाजार में बिक्री के लिए निम्न की जाती है।

(ख) पहली मास 1973 का लेवी चीनी का एक मा खदरा मूल्य 2.15 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम निर्धारित किया गया था जब कि खुले बाजार में चीनी का मूल्य 3.60 रुपये से 4.00 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम भिन्न भिन्न रहा। इस अन्तर के माध्य कारण यह है —

(1) लेवी चीनी जो कि उत्पादन का 70 प्रतिशत होती है, का निकामी मूल्य गन्ने के न्यूनतम अधिमूल्य के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है।

(2) कारखाना द्वारा गन्ने का मूल्य अधिमूल्य न्यूनतम मूल्य से अधिक देने और साथ साथ निर्यात पर होने वाली हानि, जिसको वहन करना उन्होंने मान लिया है, के कारण कारखानों को चीनी के कुल उत्पादन पर जो अधिक लागत बैठती है उसको खुले बाजार में औष 30 प्रतिशत उत्पादन को बेचकर पूरा किया जाता है।

(3) लेवी चीनी पर शेष उत्पादन शुल्क और खुले बाजार में बिक्री की चीनी में अन्तर।

(4) खुले बाजार में बिकने वाली चीनी की बाजार में सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्धता।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि आर्थिक नियंत्रण की नीति से, बिसे विशेषतया चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये तैयार किया गया है वाछिन परणाम प्राप्त होने शुरू हो गए हैं।

Service conditions of Draftsmen of Central Public Works Department

2988 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the relevant provisions of Service Rules governing posting, transfer and promotion of Draftsmen of the Central Public Works Department,

(b) whether any time limit is prescribed for maximum stay of one person in a Division/Circle/Planning,

(c) the number of Draftsmen continuing in the Planning for more than the prescribed maximum time limit and the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether Government propose to ensure that under the existing rules all incumbents get equal opportunity to serve in Division/Circle Planning

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) There are no provisions in the Service Rules regarding postings and transfers of the Draftsmen who are governed for such matters by departmental instructions. A gist of instructions in this regard is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4463/73].

There are three grades of Draftsmen in the Central Public Works Department, namely Draftsman Grade I, Draftsman Grade II and Draftsman Grade III. According to the Recruitment Rules, the post of Draftsman Grade II is filled 100 per cent by promotion of Draftsman Grade III with three years service in the grade and post of Draftsman Grade I is filled 100 per cent by promotion of Draftsman Grade II with 8 years service in the grade. Draftsmen Grade I are eligible for promotion to the post of Chief Estimator after putting in five years service in the grade on regular basis.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (b).

(d) The duties of Draftsmen working in the Divisions Circles and Planning Units are analogous. In view of this, the question of changing the existing procedure in regard to the posting of the Draftsmen does not arise.

Allotment of Fallow Land to Landless Harijan Adivasi

2989. SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of fallow land allotted to the landless families up to 31st January, 1973 by the States who have started allotment thereof and the State-wise number of such families allotted such land; and

(b) the number of landless Harijan and Adivasi families out of the families who have been allotted fallow land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

12.02 hrs.

REPORTED PURCHASE BY FOREIGN INTERESTS OF SHAREHOLDINGS IN METRO THEATRES, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY WITHOUT PERMISSION OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta) —North-East): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported recent purchase abroad by foreign interests of the entire shareholdings of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc., USA in Metro Theatres, Calcutta and Bombay without prior permission of Reserve Bank of India and without guarantee of the interests of the Indian economy."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI): Enquiries about the sale of two Metro theatres in Bombay and Calcutta reveal that these are owned by two foreign Companies, viz Messrs Metro Theatres Bombay Limited and Metro Theatres Calcutta Calcutta Limited respectively. Both these Companies are incorporated in U.S.A. and their 100 per cent shares their 100 per cent shares were owned by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers Inc. U.S.A. The entire shareholdings of Metro Theatres Bombay Ltd. and Metro Theatres Calcutta Ltd. held by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers Limited have been acquired by Messrs. Transar S.A. a Company incorporated in Geneva. No application seeking approval to this transaction has so far been received by Reserve Bank. The legal position about the question of taking prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 is being further looked into in consultation with the Ministry of

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Law at the highest level and the Attorney General of India.

Further investigations regarding this transaction are also in progress as it is suspected that some Indian parties might be at the back of this deal.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE: I am amazed that Government professes ignorance of a strange and sinister story which is more or less common knowledge in the circles connected with the Metro Theatres in Calcutta and Bombay. I wonder from the tone of this answer if Government has collapsed altogether in so far as any supervision particularly of foreign capitalist interests operating in this country are concerned. It was known since early 1972 that some dirty deal was being made abroad, a deal of transfer by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Letters from Metro employees in Bombay and Calcutta were being sent to different Ministries in the Centre as well as in the respective States, and, on the 20th March, 1972, even one H. N. Trivedi, described as General Secretary of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee had written to the Prime Minister herself drawing her attention to this dirty deal which was at that time in the process of being made. Very probably it is partly an arrogant answer of the American interests in this country, an answer to Indian Government's check on the issue of licences for the import of American films. They want to do the dirty on us in whatever way they can.

Sir, in regard to this transaction of which the Government professes to be blissfully ignorant, there were special articles in the Bombay weekly, *Blitz* on the 10th June, 1972, under the caption "Metro's Fall to Smugglers?". It mentions the names of certain people whom I shall not name—Indian nationals—against whom raids had, been made—who were very questionable customers and they were in this business. Then

Blitz again wrote on 2nd of September 1972 under the caption "Mystery of a top-secret transaction: Mahagolmal of Metro". It wrote again on 23 September 1972, and again on 9 December 1972.

Apart from *Blitz*, to which some of my friends there might have an allergy, the *Economic Times* of Bombay wrote on 17th November 1972 under the caption "Phantom Takes Over". Then again it wrote on 30th November 1972 which ends up its "The Metro Mystery". I am quoting from the *Economic Times* of 30th November 1972 which ends up its write-up by saying:

"It is clear that the plethora of Government agencies are unable or unwilling to apply the alertness and intelligence necessary to keep track of even publicly-announced business transactions, not to speak of cases of under-hand deals and clandestine foreign exchange leaks. Their usual response is to bolt the door after the stud has bolted or to plead helplessness. So the adversary goes on pastures now operating always to the detriment of this country's economic interests".

In this House on 24th November, there was an answer to a question asked by Shri Indrajit Gupta by the Minister of Foreign Trade where they professed to be ignorant of this purchase by a Swiss corporation and they also said that this would require the approval, and the knowledge at least, of the Reserve Bank of India but that had not been secured. This answer was given on 24th November, even though on 6th November in Calcutta and Bombay papers, an advertisement had been put down by an attorney, Gagrati and Co. giving public notice of the sale already having taken place.

In the meantime also, there were some allegations about two people, whose names I would not mention but whose names are there with the

Government of India in communications with the Ministries, who are supposed to have been dealing in gems and precious stones, a man who is now the constituted attorney of the new board of directors which is operating the Metro Theatres in Calcutta and Bombay—a man who is acting as the constituted attorney—is supposed to have been a dealer in gems and precious stones. He has been in the bad books of the Customs. Raids had taken place in so far as his holdings were concerned, and yet the Government does not seem to know.

Actually, Government misled the House on 24th November by saying that there is no information, when a public notification had been given in the papers by way of advertisement by the attorney of the foreign interests concerned, notifying the whole country in regard to this business. That is why the *Blitz* once more on the 2nd September said that if such hush-hush transactions can be permitted to be gone through, it may not be impossible for Tatas, for example, to sell off the Jamshedpur complex to some foreign interests and we would not know about it because these blighters in the Ministry have not the foggiest notion as to how one has to regulate the economy of this country.

In the meantime, the employees, about whom we are very much concerned, because some of us are connected with the unions relevant to this organisation, the employees in Bombay and Calcutta are in terrible trouble. Most of those employed in the Bombay Metro have been pushed out, have been dismissed; only one or two perhaps have been somehow keeping on. In Calcutta, they are having a hard job, having to fight all the time moving the Ministers in. Whatever way they can be moved, and assert their own strength and unity as a union. They are trying to do something because they find that the proprietorship has changed, the direction has changed, new fellows

are coming into the picture and the constituted attorney of a man who is supposed to be a customs thief, smuggler and that sort of thing is trying to lord it over the whole show.

Therefore, the position is eloquent of Government's utter incapacity to manage in the most elementary fashion even the foreign exchange resources of this country, when to the extent of millions of dollars of foreign exchange assets of this country are alleged to have been frittered away in this kind of dubious transaction. Therefore, I would like the Finance Ministry, if it can wake up at all, after all this has passed, to do certain things. I would like it first of all to expedite this enquiry into the whole thing. I would like it to identify the culprits, some of whom have been named in the correspondence with the Ministry, that Indian nationals are hand in glove with foreign interests and they are together; they are hoodwinking the Government. I would like Government also to tell us what they propose to do in regard to the job of taking over the Metro concern, exhibition as well as distribution of their films, and also the foreign distributing agencies like Fox and Universal and so many others which are operating in this country where also similar dirty deals are probably in the offing.

I would like Government to tell us what they have in mind in so far as taking over of these concerns is concerned. I would like Government to tell us what they are doing if anything. I do not think that they are doing anything at all for safeguarding the interests of the employees some of whom have already discharged and the others are fighting an unequal battle without the assistance of the Government.

I would like, therefore, to have very specific answers as to what enquiry has been made and what expeditious steps are being taken to get

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this enquiry completed; what identification has been made so far in view of the material already given in the newspapers and in the correspondence of the smugglers and others—Indian nationals who are interested in this business—what steps are being taken for the taking over of Metro and other foreign cinema agencies who are trying off their own bat because of the Indian policy of restricting the import of foreign films. What is the Government doing in regard to the safeguarding of the interests of the employees of this Metro cinema particularly in Calcutta and in Bombay?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Member for bringing this very shady deal before the bar of the highest sovereign body of the country. Most of the facts given by the hon. Member are correct.

There are two aspects of this matter. One of course is the legal aspect of it, and the other is the factual position as given by the hon. Member. As far as the legal aspect of it is concerned, the present position is that these two companies, the Metro Theatres, Calcutta and the Metro Theatres, Bombay, are non-resident companies incorporated in the United States of America, and the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations do not seem to apply,—I will explain why I say 'do not seem to apply'—to this transaction which is between two non-resident companies. I said 'do not seem to apply' because we want to be absolutely doubly sure. Though the Reserve Bank's opinion is with us, and the opinion of the Law Ministry at certain levels also is with us, we want this matter to be further gone into by the Law Minister, by the Attorney-General, so that there is no shadow of doubt at all that the relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations as at present do not apply to this deal which has taken place

between Metro-Goldwyn Mayers, United States, and Tramarra SA of Geneva. This is the legal aspect of the matter, and we are trying to expedite the examination of this.

Sir, as early as 7th July, 1972, when this matter came up in our press and when the Reserve Bank also know about it, when the hon. Member himself drew the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade, the **Enforcement Directorate had gone into action.** The Enforcement Directorate had raided the house of one Agarwal first, who was trying to negotiate this deal, but the deal fell through. It was a straight negotiation between an Indian resident and a foreign company. The Enforcement Directorate also raided the famous Gupta Brothers, whom the hon. Member has not mentioned by name but which I gave to Parliament. It appears from facts available with us that these Gupta Brothers have been at the back of this deal and there is reason to believe that they have entered into this fraudulent deal and they are the actual purchasers of this and not Tramarra. The whole matter is under investigation and I can assure the hon. Member that we shall expedite the enquiry and all the wings of the enforcement agencies, the Enforcement Directorate, income-tax, customs, etc. have been put into action so that we can expedite this from all angles. We shall find out the shady character of some of these persons who are involved in this deal.

He has asked me whether the culprits have been identified. The culprits have been identified and their records as far as customs, etc. and various other things are concerned are known to the Enforcement Directorate. As regards the question as to what is proposed to be done as far as these theatres are concerned, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry is going into the whole question of the import of foreign films after the expiry of the agreement, the ex-

hibition of these films and their canalisation through the STC. The hon. Member asked whether these theatres would be taken over by any of these agencies. When their policy is framed this matter will also be kept in mind.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: He says that a man called Gupta has been identified as the culprit. He is the constituted attorney of the new board of directors and is operating as such, lording over everybody in the Metro theatre in Bombay. Cannot this be stopped as an interim measure? Cannot something be done to stop this obvious blackguard who is doing dirty things to the employees in Calcutta and Bombay?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The only instrument that we have is to find out the activities of these persons in relation to foreign exchange, income-tax and various other legal things that we have in hand. He has been constituted as the legal attorney of Tramarsa Company. We are looking into the various facts that are there in the Enforcement Directorate, how this man who seems to have been the main culprit in this whole deal could be brought under the purview of law. We are also taking steps to see that no remittances are allowed till the whole matter has been gone into and enquired into.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am thankful to the hon. Minister for admitting, for once, that this was a shady deal. The facts given by Shri Mukherjee and revealed by press agencies also, clearly show that these matters were brought to the notice of the hon. Minister or to the Finance Ministry. It is also known that there are certain Indians who are at the back of this dubious or shady deal and some of them have been charged with certain offences. The enforcement directorate and others are dealing with these cases. I want to know when was this matter brought to your notice? Is it a fact

that no notice of it was taken when a news item appeared in *Blitz*, and also when it was forwarded by some Members of Parliament and also by some employees of Metro Theatres of Bombay? I would like to know what action was taken early in 1972 when this matter was brought to the notice of the Finance Minister and if there is any lacuna in the law, when the transaction was going on, why that lacuna was not removed? How is it that the Gupta or Guptas were not arrested because they were at the back of all this? Am I to take it that simple interrogation is going on when this particular Gupta or Guptas have a bad record in the matter of income-tax, foreign exchange violation etc.? I would like to know whether they have been arrested, and if so, why this particular gentleman has not been removed from the position he is enjoying at present because he is actually deciding the fate of those employees who are rotting on the streets of Calcutta and Bombay, not knowing what their future is going to be. I want to know when a final decision is likely to be taken and whether these companies are to be taken over by the Government.

Secondly, is it not a fact that it was made known to the present Chief Minister of West Bengal when the deal was going on? I want to know whether he has taken up the issue with the Central Government or not.

Thirdly I would like to know the role of the Reserve Bank in this matter, when it was made known to the Reserve Bank when they acted and whether it is a fact that some of the senior officials of the Finance Ministry or some of the directorates dealing with such matters are also at the back of it and if so whether adequate action will be taken against them? Otherwise, the deal was almost impossible.

The Minister says that it has been referred to the Attorney General of

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India When was it done? If I am not mistaken, it is not even a week since it has been referred. Where was the Finance Ministry and the legal luminaries when this question arose and when they wanted to consult them whether any action could be taken under the law or the law required any amendment? I would like to know when this was referred to the Law Ministry and to the Attorney General. What is the explanation of the Minister for the abnormal delay in taking suitable action to make this shady deal abortive even at the initial stage and why no action was taken?

SHRI K R GANESH As I said the present legal position as has been given to us is that there is no provision in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1947 to prevent a deal of this nature between two non-resident companies. If it was a deal between a non-resident company and a resident, then of course the relevant provisions of the Act would come into force. As I said to be doubly sure we wanted to have the legal opinion at the highest available level.

In the country because this interpretation is not free from doubt. As the matter stands it was not possible to take any action under the relevant provision of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

SHRI S M BANERJEE When was it referred to the Attorney General?

SHRI K R GANESH We have referred it during the last few days. I can say that it is the opinion of the Reserve Bank and also of the Law Ministry at a particular level that the relevant provision of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act does not apply and we cannot do anything about it.

SHRI S M BANERJEE This was referred to the Attorney General after the notice of the Calling Attention was received.

SHRI K R GANESH We wanted to be doubly sure of the position. This opinion is perfectly valid. But we wanted it to be processed at the highest level by the Attorney General.

MR SPEAKER He wants to know when this was referred to the Attorney-General.

SHRI K R GANESH It was done only recently. I am not satisfied with the opinion. So I decided to refer it to the Attorney General. That is the position.

Whatever lacuna is there in the Act is now sought to be removed by the new Foreign Exchange Regulations Bill which is now before the Joint Committee of the House. When that Bill becomes law the people will have to apply to the Reserve Bank under section 27 and that will be another point of time when we will be able to put some checks.

Then he asked why these people have not been arrested. As soon as this became a public issue as early as July 1972 the Enforcement Directorate went into action, seized documents, processed documents and has been able to locate the activities of Gupta Brothers. Now they are trying to find out the bank accounts and other particulars. I can assure the House that the seriousness of the deal and the shady character of the persons involved are before the government and we will take all the necessary steps under the law.

SHRI S M BANERJEE They have not been arrested. I am told that even their passports have not been impounded. So they may run away. Let him give the assurance that their passports would be impounded.

SHRI K R GANESH We are trying to find out what flaws are there in their dealings under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act because the action against them has to be taken in a proper manner.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): We have never found the Treasury Bench taking so defensive a position before. It is admitted in the statement that government was blissfully ignorant of the whole transaction and now the Minister says that he can take an offensive position which I do not think he can.

As **Shri Hiren Mukerjee** has pointed out, answering a question in this House the Government had stated that the transaction should have at least come to the notice of the Reserve Bank. At that time government were very sure that no such transaction could have taken place without the knowledge of the Reserve Bank. Today the whole basis of the argument of the Minister is that it is a transaction by a non-resident company. Were the government not aware of this fact when this question was put in Parliament some time back? Did they get this realisation rather suddenly? Answering the question of **Shri S. M. Banerjee**, Government have not clearly stated how they are going to prevent this type of shady transaction in future. This transaction was done by a company in the United States which is more concealed than the Government of the United States perhaps. There are so many such non-resident companies in this country. Will the Government give an assurance that they will take such measures by which it will be made impossible to conduct such transactions by companies without the knowledge of the Reserve Bank and the Government?

Secondly, in the last part of his statement the Minister has mentioned that some of the Indian directors of those companies or those very closely associated with them were parties to these transactions or they were aware of this transaction. In that case, I would like to know whether the government have questioned them and proceeded against them. If so, what are the types of actions taken against them?

My last question is this. This is a matter in which the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Finance

and, I do not know, whether the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are also involved. When the Government started acting, though late, I want to know whether they have made any attempt to have a meeting to coordinate the action of the Government, of all the three Ministries and take some concerted action by which these culprits could be brought to book more effectively.

SHRI K. R. GANESHI: It is not correct to say that the Government was ignorant about it. As I have said earlier, as soon as this question became a public issue, the Enforcement Directorate went into action. Since the parties had not applied to the Reserve Bank for permission, it was not possible for the Government to do anything in the matter. According to the legal understanding at the moment, the deal between two non-resident companies does not require prior permission of the Reserve Bank. That is the position.

As I have said before, the Enforcement Directorate, as early as in June or July, 1972, went into action. It raided the houses of all these persons who were concerned in this deal and took all the documents that were there. They had interrogated the persons a number of times and were able to locate the entire ramifications of the deal, of the persons involved in it, their activities, their bank accounts, their various other shady deals. The Income-Tax Department as well as the Customs, in whose custody these records are taking a coordinated action under the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence to see that these persons are brought to book.

The other question that the hon. Member asked is how to prevent such a thing taking place. As I have said earlier, we have already introduced a Bill which will remove this lacuna. When it becomes an Act, we will have necessary powers to see that such deals do not take place.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: That will come into force many months later.

SHRI K. R. GANESH. In the interim period, during the period of investigation, as I have said earlier, we are trying to block the remittances of these firms of those companies; and we are also trying to find out what other measures could be taken so that the deal that has been effected could be blocked to the extent possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I hope, my hon. friend, Mr. Ganesh, is conscious of the fact that the reply he is giving is full of contradictions. He has said more than once that under the existing law, no action can be taken in the case of a transfer property or transfer of shares effected between two non-resident companies. If that is the position, and I have no doubt it is in law, where is the salary deal coming in? At the same time, he has admitted repeatedly that some shady deal has taken place. It is suspected that some Indian nationals are behind this deal. Why are we continually being confronted with this position in law that the advice of the Law Ministry and the advice of the Reserve Bank is that nothing can be done in this case because it is a case of transaction between two non-resident companies. If that is so, the matter ends there. Why does he not say so? Why is the Government being forced to say, at the same time, that there is a dirty deal behind it and persons who are resident, Indian nationals, are involved in it?

Sir, with your permission, I may quote from a letter of 2nd January, 1973 written by my hon. friend, Shri L. N. Mishra, the then Foreign Trade Ministry replying to Mr. H. N. Mukherjee on the subject.

I am quoting from the letter written by Shri L. N. Mishra to Shri H. N. Mukherjee on the 3rd January:

"The sale of property owned by foreigners in India needs the approval of the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance. No such proposal has so far been received. The press reports you have referred to have come to my notice

also. It appears that some clandestine deal taken place."

This is admitted, in writing by the Foreign Trade Minister. Our purpose in raising this call-attention is not to be given a lecture about the position in law, but we want to know about this clandestine deal which is admitted here. I want to know something to which he has not replied. He has told us that the enforcement branch went into action long ago and so on. If that is so, the mystery deepens still further. How is it that month after month when questions were asked on the floor of the House, the Government—may be not this Ministry but another Ministry, but I presume that they are all part of the same Government—has gone on studiously parading its ignorance and saying that they know nothing about it? How does it happen, I want to know.

Reference has already been made to the reply given by the Ministry of Foreign Trade to my question in which they have said that they have no knowledge about it.

Again on the 22nd December, I asked a question in a slightly amended form from whether Metro Goldwyn Mayer had sold their film distribution rights in India to Golden Film and Finance Private Ltd. This Golden Film and Finance Private Ltd. is an Indian firm which is reported to be a subsidiary of M/s. Tramarsa S. A. of Geneva. The reply given to what is that Government is not aware of the sale of film distribution rights to M/s. Golden Film and Finance Private Ltd. So, they apparently knew neither about the sale of the cinema companies nor did they know about the sale of film distribution rights.

On the 27th April, last year, there was a letter addressed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, Managing Director of Metro-Goldwyn Mayer India Ltd., addressed to the Managing Director of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation who at that time was a gentleman called Mr. A. K. Sud. In that letter he says:

"It is correct that our principals in the USA are contemplating the sale of their theatre properties in India. To this end, they have already given a letter of intent to a prospective purchaser."

This is stated in a letter written over one year ago.

Then, on the 10th October last year a retrenchment notice was served on the employees at Calcutta and Bombay. This was also signed by Mr. Wilson, Managing-Director. The body of that retrenchment notice contains the following:—

"As a measure of economy, particularly in view of our non-receipt of import licences as a result of the recently announced Government of India Policies to Canalise in Parts of all foreign films through a public sector agency, the company has handed over the physical distribution of films handled by it to M/s. Golden Films and Finance Private Ltd."

This is contained here in their retrenchment notice in October.

In December I find the Minister of Foreign Trade saying that Government is not aware of it. So, my first question is that he must explain this. Does Government function as a whole or does one Ministry not know what another Ministry is doing? The Enforcement Branch is supposed to have gone into action long before that. The Ministry which is concerned with the question of foreign films come repeatedly before the House and say that they have no knowledge of what is going on.

Again, Mr. W. T. Wilson, on the 9th June, of last year, had addressed a letter to the Joint Secretary, Labour Department, Government of West Bengal, in which he says:

"M/s. Metro-Golwyn-Mayer, Inc. USA, have entered into an agreement with M/s. Tramarasa S. A., Geneva, Switzerland, to sell their holding in Metro Theatre Calcutta Ltd. to M/s. Tramarasa, but the transaction has not yet been completed."

I can go on quoting. There are so many exhibits. All these things were known. There was public knowledge. And the real question I am getting at and which Mr. Mukerji also had asked but no reply had been given is: all these multifarious and multiple agencies of the Government of India who are supposed to keep track of such transactions, supposed to keep a watch on them (*Interruptions*). I am not talking about that part of it, which may be secret, clandestine which might not have been known, but publicly announced, publicly declared transactions are taking place and they go on saying that they have no knowledge of it know nothing of it. I want to know how it comes about. Because, it is full of serious implications. Other transaction of similar and more serious nature can go on in our country and the various arms of the Government can go on pleading ignorance, that they do not know what is happening until the whole thing is over. This gentleman, Mr. Shiv Shankar Lal Gupta, residing at 20 Fore-shore Road, Bombay, according to the Attorney's notice, was appointed in place of Mr. W. T. Wilson as the attorney for this firm and it is this notorious gentleman who is supposed to have a record of violations of customs regulations, smuggling and so on. We find a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metro Theatre (Calcutta) Ltd. held in Geneva—at 17 Rue De Mont Blanc, Geneva—on 25th May last year and adopted a resolution which was put down in their Minutes Book as follows:

"RESOLVED that Mr. Shiv Shankar Lal Gupta, residing at 64 Advent, Foreshore Road, Bombay 20 is hereby authorised in place of Mr. W. T. Wilson to operate the following accounts."

All this has been going on and this Mr. Shiv Shankar Lal Gupta and his principal who is supposed to be a gentleman, named, Mr. Agarwal of Cinerama Pvt. Ltd., these are the two Indian parties connected with, acting through this Golden Film and Finance

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]
Corporation Ltd. I want to know from the hon Minister have they made any specific investigation into the activities of this Golden Film and Finance Corporation and tried to find out as to what are its links and what exactly is its relationship in this whole deal? That is not a non-revolutionary company. That is very much an Indian company. How has it come into the picture? How is it connected with this deal? Has any investigation been held into that? Has anything been found out? He has not told us anything.

One or two more points and I will finish. Another very serious matter has come to light. It is alleged that Mr S N Agarwal of Cinema Pvt Ltd entered into a deal with Metro in Bombay to take over the theatres and a sum in Indian currency equivalent to 20 000 US dollars was deposited by him with the Punjab National Bank as earnest money. I want to know how the Punjab National Bank, which is a nationalised Bank, how such a bank can be a party without the sanction of the Government of India for a proposed sale of 'foreign owned property in this country'. I want a specific reply to this question. This is a nationalised bank. A man comes here deposits an amount equivalent to 20 000 US dollars as earnest money because he is involved in a transaction to take over this property and the Punjab National Bank entertains him. Is it done without the permission or approval of the Government? Is this the way nationalised banks are allowed to function?

The report is that one million dollars is the value of the sale transaction which has taken place and there are blocked funds as Mr Mishra knows very well. When these foreign films and American films are exhibited in the country, a part of their profits which accrued in this country is blocked which is supposed to be used for producing films in India by the foreign companies. I want to know as to what has happened to that money as far as it relates to MGM films. How much is there in the blocked funds?

Are those blocked funds going to be handed to over to Shri Shiv Shankar Lal Gupta? Has he any access to those blocked funds in exchange for which the black money abroad is transferred to Tramarasa, SA Geneva Switzerland? Have these things been gone into?

Lastly, I would like to know one thing. MGM has retrenched their employees on the ground that this is the result of a policy decision taken by the Government of India namely that import of these films will be canalised henceforth through a public sector agency and therefore they cannot keep these employees on that ground and they have retrenched them. I would like to know whether the Government of India as a consequence of this policy decision and the distress which these employees have now been thrown into whether they are at all concerned with the fate of these employees. Will they try to see to it that henceforth these employees who are affected will be provided with alternative job and will be absorbed? I would like him to assure the House that the Government agencies have not defaulted in their responsibilities and that this is not one example which has come to light. What action have they taken against S N Agarwal, Shiv Shankar Gupta and Golden Film Company?

SHRI K R GANESH He has raised a number of questions. There are two aspects of the matter. One is that the deal has taken place between the Metro Goldwyn-Mayer and Tramarasa with the result that shares of MGM in the two theatres in Calcutta and Bombay have been held by Tramarasa. That is one aspect of the matter. In relation to this I tried to give the information on the legal position. Although this deal has been publicised by the Attorney of Tramarasa in India and is known to Reserve Bank of India, still, we have reason to believe that this is not a straight deal between Tramarasa and MGM and certain Indian parties are involved. If Indian parties are not involved in it, the

legal position would be different. There is sufficient material with Enforcement Directorate to come to conclusion that this is a fraudulent deal. There are certain difficulties in enforcing the Foreign Exchange Regulations. We would not be able to deal with this matter adequately unless Parliament accepts the recommendations of the Law Commission about use of powers in such a situation. It is very difficult in normal process of law to catch these people with whatever facts we have got at our disposal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill is being amended.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: All these facts are already there. As a result of our experience and as per the recommendations of the Law Commission to remove certain lacunae in the way, we have suggested certain amendments which are in the final stages of consideration in the Select Committee. As I said regarding the sale of property, the legal position is that it has not changed hands but only the shareholdings have changed.

Sir, it is this particular aspect of the matter, whether Section 18(iii) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is applicable to this which speaks of interest due to change in the business of the concern and we have been told that there is difference as far as shareholding is concerned.

As far as Goldwyn-Mayers Inc. is concerned, I have no details at the moment. I will look into this.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Mr. Gupta?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: They are three brothers. One lives in Geneva, the second in Bombay and the third in Brazil. Sir, it is a good background for a Hollywood story which we are trying to unravel.

About Punjab National Bank whether this thing was deposited or not I will look into it. As far as the em-

ployees retrenchment is concerned, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is looking into the whole question of canalisation of import of foreign films and all these matters would be looked into at that point.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about Mr. Aggarwal?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as Mr. Aggarwal is concerned in the first stage, he wanted to purchase these two theatres. His house was raided on 10-7-1972. All the documents were seized. Aggarwal's transaction was an open legal transaction which he wanted to do. He entered into correspondence with Metro-Goldwyn Mayers and one of the clause of the document said: That purchaser and seller acknowledge that the sale must be approved by the Reserve Bank and the Government of India and certain other applicable authorities. Later on, Aggarwal's solicitors informed him that the title deed of the Metro theatres as far as Calcutta theatre is concerned is not free from doubt. Therefore, the whole transaction fell. It is informed subsequently that the Gupta and company entered.

2.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRODUCE CESS (AMDT.) RULES AND NOTIFICATION UNDER PRODUCE CESS ACT, AND ACCTS. OF N.C.D.C. FOR 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) (a) A copy of the Produce Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1131 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1972, under section 22 of the Produce Cess Act, 1966.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4447/73.]

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

- (b) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1172 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1972, issued under section 10 of the produce Cess Act, 1966.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4448/73.]

- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Co-operative Development Corporation, for the year 1970-71 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4449/73.]

COUNCIL OF ARCHITECTURE RULES UNDER ARCHITECTS ACT AND ANNUAL REPORT WITH ACCTS. OF KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Council of Architecture Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 87(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 44 of the Architects Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4445/73.]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4451/73.]

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT. MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (New-gong): I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri from the membership of the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.55½ hrs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): I beg to move.

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 1972 the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the last day of the first week of the Winter Session, 1973 the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South) I would just take a minute, to convey my sentiments to you, the Education Minister and the Home Minister, about a situation in Banaras Hindu University. For the last six months, there is a continuous struggle on in BIU. This has arisen from the demands of the students. As a result of this, RSS boys deliberately beat up some students....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Question. There must be a debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not bring in any other persons into this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There should be a debate on what goes on in Banaras Hindu University so that members get an opportunity to

speak. His statement cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. I say it is the Students' Congress there which is creating trouble

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI I am stating only a fact. The President of the Students' Union is Shri Harikesh Bahadur. He is the elected student leader. The RSS wanted to beat him up. On the 9th and 10th March, they went to the hostel and beat up several other leaders when they found that Shri Bahadur was not there. The students went in a procession on the 9th to surround the RSS Bhavan. The same thing happened on the 10th. They demanded a total ban on RSS activities inside the campus. Shri A. N. Tripathy, a prominent student leader is now in bed as a result of being brutally beaten by the RSS boys. The Vice-Chancellor has taken notice of it. The Minister may inquire into this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are talking of RSS. You have joined hands with the Muslim League in Kerala (*Interruptions*).

करत में मुस्लिम लीग के साथ मिल कर
मस्कार बनाते हैं। शर्म नहीं आती है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Mr. Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the House and of the Government to a report from Washington appearing in the *Indian Express* today which states that it is the Government of India which has been responsible for purchasing and distributing milo which was not fit for human consumption

13.00 hrs

Since it is a matter of the utmost concern to the vast mass of the people, I would like to read out the relevant portion from the report. The report says:

"A leading wire service quotes an American official as saying, 'I cannot understand the great excitement about this. They bought milo be-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

fore; they had the problem before. The milo they got we only feed to livestock. They know that Grade 2 milo is livestock feed and not food for humans. It is their business if they want to feed it to people. They bought it and they can do anything want with it."

If this is what the report from Washington suggests, the Government must come forward to make a statement clarifying the whole position, because, recently, when a Call Attention motion on this very subject came up here, the Government had withheld this information from us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Are we to depend on the Americans? They are liars; they are liars,—the United States Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get up everytime. Do not use such words.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): So far as I am aware and the Government are aware, we are not aware of the official reaction of the American Government. The news which has been read by the hon. Member has also been seen by me. I can only tell him this much: that there was no instruction from Delhi to our ISM in Washington to purchase foodgrains; the instruction was to purchase foodgrains and I am told of a specification under which they have purchased it. It does not mention foodgrains. I will make an enquiry and after ascertaining the facts from the Indian Supply Mission in Washington, I shall place further facts before the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबाल यह नहीं है। सबाल यह है कि क्या यह सही है कि अमरीका ने भारत सरकार को यह स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि उस के पास जो माइलो है, वह जानवरों के लिए है, आदमियों के लिए नहीं है और फिर भी भारत सरकार ने उस को खरीदा।

श्री फलकानी अली अहमद : मैं ने कहा है कि हम को जो स्पेसिफिकेशन दो गई है, उस में यह नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि यह जानवरों को खिलाने के लिए क्रोडग्रेन्ड है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He should make another statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come with a later statement; we will see.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो मैं एक मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। गुरु गोबिन्दसिंह मेडिकल कालेज के छात्रों का मामला यहाँ उठ चुका है। उन में एक नई बात यह हो गई है कि उन कालेज को पटना भेजने की बात हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं ने कल पूछा था। (ध्वनियान) . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पंजाब सरकार पटना में कालेज खोलने के लिए तीस लाख रुपये देने जा रही है और छात्रों को मजबूर कर रही है कि वे पटना जायें। अगर रुपये देना है, तो फरीदाबाद के कालेज को क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस मामले को रोज न उठाया करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : स्वास्थ्य मंत्री कहा हैं ? सात दिन हो गये हैं। उन को इस बारे में वक्तव्य देना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का स्वास्थ्य ठीक नहीं है। (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not calling any other Member. Kindly sit down.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I want to say some-

thing about what has just now transpired about the provision of time for the general budget. You know that the Business Advisory Committee has allotted 15 hours for the discussion on the general budget, and it has also agreed that it should be concluded on the 14th. In order not to inconvenience Members and staff, so that they need not sit very late on the 14th, it has been suggested that today, tomorrow and the day after we sit till 7. I have consulted the leaders of the opposition and they are agreeable. So, I submit this for your consideration. So many Members of our Party want to speak and we want to give as much opportunity as possible. I request that this may be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that you have added three more days. You have also written and sent it to me.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I have submitted it now for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: This is okay. I now call upon Mr. L. N. Mishra to continue his reply.

12.45 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1973-74—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): At the outset I should like to express my deep sense of gratitude to the hon. Members of the House who have participated in the debate on the Railway Budget. A large number of Members have made many good points and it may not be possible for me to give a reply at this stage to all the points mentioned by the hon. Members. However I shall try to send replies to the points that I may not be able to touch here, in due course. I shall take some of the important points today.

I shall start with the question of fares and freights.

Some Hon'ble Members have said that since I presented the Railway Budget within a fortnight of my taking over the Ministry of Railways, I was not responsible for this budget. This is farthest from the truth. I affirm that the budget is my own and I take full responsibility for all the proposals made; whatever proposal has been made has been done by me after fullest consideration and I own all of them.

As I pointed out earlier in my Budget speech, the staff costs, which form 60 per cent of our working expenses, have been steeply rising over the years. During the last three years, the staff costs have gone up due to sanction of three interim reliefs as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, increases in daily running allowances and implementations of the various Tribunal awards including that of Miahbhoj Tribunal. The staff costs which were Rs. 495.5 crores in 1971-72 will be Rs. 532.6 crores this year and Rs. 567.46 crores next year. In short, the staff costs are going up by 7 to 8 per cent a year, even though the increase in the number of staff employed is going up only by 1 per cent. I may again emphasise that these figures do not take into account the likely effect of the final recommendations of the Pay Commission which we are yet to receive. The prices of coal, diesel oil, iron and steel and other materials have also been going up steeply. Hon'ble Members will remember that in spite of the increasing costs, there was no increase in third class fares for 1972-73. It is because of the increase in the costs of inputs that the existing third class fares, have had to be increased by 3 per cent. There should not be even a shadow of doubt about the minimum effect of the proposed increase in fares for third class. I am, therefore, quoting certain specific instances—From Delhi to Amritsar, a third class ordinary passenger will have to pay only 25 paise more, i.e., Rs. 12.05 in-

[Shri L N Mishra]

stead of Rs 11 80 as at present. If he travels by third class mail or express train he will have to pay only 35 paise more. For longer distances, say from New Delhi to Trivandrum the third class ordinary fare is actually Rs 1301 30 less than the present fare. The proposed fare is Rs 57 65 in place of Rs 58 95. Even if the passenger to Trivandrum travels by mail or express throughout he will have to pay only 15 paise more.

I would also like to draw the attention of hon members to the fact that there is no increase in the existing fares for first 15 KM for third class passengers. One or two members of this House were making light of this exemption and asked how many third class passengers will be travelling for a distance of 15 KM only. I can tell them that there are 500 million such passengers who are travelling only a distance of 15 KM or less i.e. one-third of the total third class travelling public including season ticket holders. Even in the case of other passengers there will be only a marginal increase over the existing fares including tax not more than 25 paise for third class ordinary and 95 paise for third class mail or express trains.

I find there is some criticism about our decision to levy a supplementary charge for travel on certain selected super fast express trains. We have selected only 8 trains out of 220 mail and express trains running all over the country. Hon members will agree with me that it is not fair to charge the same fares for GT Express which takes 39 hours 45 minutes and for another express which takes 53 hours for the same journey. The difference in the running time between these two trains is more than 13 hours. Again, it will not be fair to charge same fares from Delhi to Bombay for the Frontier Mail and the Dehra Dun Express because the difference in the running time between these two trains is nearly 9 hours.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior). Then why not reduce the fare for Dehra Dun Express?

SHRI L N MISHRA. I know you will say that. But I need money. There has been very heavy overcrowding in these super fast trains and the proposed levy of a supplementary charge is more in the nature of dissuading the public, particularly short distance travellers from travelling to overcrowding. By travelling in to overcrowding. By travelling in these super fast express trains, the passenger saves not only valuable time but also expenses on meals, refreshments, additional sleeper charges etc. Compared to it a small supplementary charge of Rs 1 50 is negligible. I may repeat once again that all available seats in these super fast trains will be fully reserved. There will therefore be no overcrowding and I am sure the long distance passengers will appreciate this.

I would also like to remind hon members that we are at present suffering a loss of nearly 63 crores on our passenger and coaching traffic proposed increases by which the passengers will have to pay only Rs 12 45 crores extra over what they are paying now, do not bridge even a fraction of the wide gulf of Rs 63 crores.

I have truly kept the interest of the common man in my mind and that is why I had not proposed any increase in rates for carriages of essentials like milk, fruits, vegetables, fish, books, newspapers etc by parcels. In fact there is absolutely no increase in the luggage and parcels rates for any kind of traffic.

I must, of course, admit that I have touched the upper class passengers a little more, the percentage increase in their case being, on an average, 7 per cent over the existing fares including tax. This, of course, is truly in keeping with our objective of taxing

the affluent sections of our society a little more to contribute to the general revenues of the country.

Some hon. Members have criticised my proposal by saying that when the air-conditioned class fare is equal to air fare then nobody would patronise the air-conditioned class. I do not think so because travel in an air-conditioned class gives a person plenty of rest. People who prefer to travel by train in an air-conditioned class do not do so for saving money. Besides, while only a few places are connected by air, the air-conditioned train service is available even to places which are not connected by air.

Coming to goods traffic, our earnings next year is estimated to be Rs. 785 crores, but only 18.5 crores or 2.4 per cent is the result of the increase in freight rates. Here again I have touched only low-rated commodities which are being transported by the railways at considerable loss. Even so, I have taken special care to exempt essential necessities of life like foodgrains, salt and kerosene oil from this increase. Further, all the commodities which are charged at class 60 and above have not been affected at all. Hon. Members will appreciate that in the onerous task of increasing the revenues of the railways without at the same time, increasing the burden on the common man, I have attempted a delicate balancing act. But my task have been much easier and pleasant if there were no agitations, on strikes and no bandhs. Even so, I have not attempted to bridge the full gap between earnings and expenditure. There is still a gap of Rs. 8.65 crores which I have deliberately left uncovered. I propose to bridge this gap by plugging ticketless travel which has been referred to by several members. It may not be possible to eliminate ticketless travel altogether in the next year or two, but I do hope to make a significant dent on this evil practice. Even as it is, ticketless travel in certain parts of the country is much less than in others. If by intensive persuasion

and strong deterrent punishment I could bring down the extent of ticketless travel in certain areas to the levels in other areas where the incidence of this evil is much less, it would result in a sizeable increase in the passenger earnings. Similarly, by checking thefts and pilferages and reducing the amount of compensation paid and by the general toning up of efficiency in operation, I shall be able to make some savings in the working expenses.

The Memorandum circulated with the budget documents explains in detail the proposals for increases in freight rates of commodities. That Memorandum also gives full details of the increase in freight rates. The Memorandum also shows that the increase in the freight rate is a very small percentage of the price of the commodity.

There are, on the other hand, a large number of commodities the freight rates of which have not been increased at all. Among them are such essential articles of common use like sugar, tea, coffee, fruits and vegetables by parcel trains, fish, all varieties of textiles including handloom products, matches, bidi leaves, bidis, cigarettes, tobacco, books, newspapers, bicycles, petroleum oil and lubricants, soap, groceries, drugs and medicines, dyes and chemicals, utensils, iron and steel items, hides and skins, leather, raw cotton, raw jute, jute manufactures, machinery, non-ferrous metals like aluminium, copper, zinc, brass and a host of other commodities apart from coal which has already been put on a special footing with an increase of only three per cent on it.

Now I come to the question of new lines, conversions, doublings and restoration etc. This question has been raised by a number of hon. Members. Hon. Members will recall that while introducing the Railway Budget I had referred to the need for re-adapting of the classical concept of economic viability for initiating new railway projects or opening new lines upto 60 kilometres. In our existing frame

[Shri L N Mishra]

work of viability, no new lines can be opened unless the volume of traffic exceeds three million tonnes

This is inherited from the British who wanted Indian railways to serve as a mere mode of transport for movement of troop and policemen within the country and for facilitating carrying of raw materials to port towns

This philosophy is a hang-over of the colonial system where transportation infrastructure is expected to facilitate the movement of primary goods, raw materials supply to the Mother Economy. Over the 25 years of our freedom the concept of economy and social development has undergone far-reaching changes. The Government is interested not only in sustaining the development of regions already advanced but of effecting a wider dispersal of growth by greater reliance on the growth through Social Engineering

The process of development must subserve the interests of different groups consumers and producers traders and users exports and national security. Over the years in all this process the interest of peasants especially the cotton growers of Maharashtra, the Haryana Punjab Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, the rubber growers of Kerala the rice growers of Bengal Bihar and Assam the tobacco growers of Andhra to mention a few have been comparatively ignored. It is therefore my intention to depart from the out-dated fixed norms of economic viability so that the development of backward regions, or the interests of growers are subserved in a larger measure. If the initial losses have to be borne for subserving these ends these investments would be still worthwhile in terms of their long run spread effect on the development of backward areas and of serving the interests of large number of farmers and growers dispersed throughout this country

Now I will say a word about conversion of MG to BG also. Members are aware of the evils of the dual gauge system and have rightly

stressed for an accelerated pace of conversion. We have already taken up conversion of some important lines, where the traffic densities are high and urgent relief is needed. I refer particularly to the conversion from Viramgam to Okha in Gujarat and Barabanki to Samastipur in UP and Bihar

Contrary to what some Members have said the work on these projects is proceeding apace and the Budget estimates provide Rs. 642 crores for Viramgam to Okha and Rs. 417 crores for Barabanki to Samastipur. Both the conversion projects are expected to be completed by 1977 as scheduled

To have the full benefits of the Barabanki-Samastipur conversion it has to be extended to the east from Samastipur to Kathihar and also from Bongaigaon to Guwahati in Assam and towards north from Samastipur to Raxaul the frontier of Nepal. These projects are under active consideration and for sanction of the requisite funds I shall come to the House again

The Delhi-Ahmedabad metre route is reaching the saturation point and therefore needs conversion. The survey for this is in progress. This large project of conversion will inter alia also accelerate the pace of development in Rajasthan. Another important project for conversion is the extension of the conversion from Miraj to Londa and Hospet to Goa for facilitating the increased export of iron ore through Goa Port and also for developing adequate capacity in connection with the setting up of the Vijayanagar Steel Complex in the area. The earlier surveys carried out are at present being up-dated to get the present picture of cost and return. Investigations have also been completed for the new line-conversion project Karur-Dindigul-Madurai-Tuticorin-Trunelveli in Tamil Nadu, which has been proposed to serve the growing needs of the Tuticorin Port and fertiliser complex being set up there as also for the fast developing central

industrial belt of the southern peninsula. A decision on this has also to be taken early.

These are some of the important projects on which I will bestow serious attention and try to implement as much as I could.

Members from Mysore, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra have pleaded for taking up of new lines for drought relief. In Gujarat we have already in progress very important works like Virar-Ahmedabad Electrification, Viramgam-Okha conversion, Viramgam Shahibag doubling, Sabarmati-Gandhinagar new lines, etc. Earth work on these projects is being stepped up to afford maximum relief to the drought affected people of this region.

If found justified after investigations, it may be possible to take up early some earthwork as drought relief on some stretches of the conversion projects from Delhi to Ahmedabad and from Miraj to Londa and Hospet to Goa, to give relief to the drought-stricken people of Rajasthan and Mysore. There are already many projects of doubling, apart from Guntakal-Bangalore conversion in Andhra which could be progressed to give better drought relief in the area. This would, of course, be done when normal conditions are restored.

During the discussions I have referred to the restoration of the lines dismantled due to ravages of rivers and other causes. After all, but for the abandoning of these rail links due to some clause or other, they would have continued to function as an integral part of the railway system serving the growing needs of the region and it is only but natural for the public to demand their restoration.

I have, therefore, decided that these restorations, wherever the riverine conditions have since stabilised, must

be taken up in right earnest. This will open new areas and bring about economic recovery in the backward belt.

In my speech I mentioned that a number of important works of new lines and conversions were presently under examination and active consideration....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): What about Kangra Valley?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have spoken to you that we shall discuss with the Irrigation Minister some time tomorrow. I would request you to be there.

Since I did not want to lose time in taking up these works and projects as soon as they were approved by the Government, I have sought the permission of the House to finance them by re-appropriation of funds granted by the Parliament for 1973-74, and to come up to Parliament with a Supplementary Demand, if any, in due course.

I would like to clarify that this procedure is intended to be followed in respect of preliminary expenditure which might have to be incurred on detailed surveys and investigations of these works as well as on their execution in the next financial year....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): Are you saying this only in principle or do you mean really restoration of the flood-affected railway lines....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: You give a note. I will have it examined.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Specially in North Bengal of the N.F. Railway, Jalpaiguri-Haldibari. (Interruptions)

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: For North Bengal, Jalpaiguri side, I will have it examined.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Points were raised about non-availability of wagons for daily necessities of life. I would say a word about that also....

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): What about Maharashtra?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I have made a statement in the House and said that these lines will be taken up....

AN HON. MEMBER: Manmad?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I cannot say at this stage anything about any particular railway.

I would like to finish my speech, Mr. Speaker, and if some points are to be raised, they may be asked later. (Interruptions). About Maharashtra I have made a special statement in both the Houses. Those projects are there. About Gujarat, Rajasthan and Mysore, I have spoken. If any other project is to be taken, I cannot say now 'yes' or 'no'. I should have them examined and then only I will be able to say anything about those.

I would like to finish my speech. (Interruptions). I am not yielding.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Gujarat Government has assured to meet the deficit about Bhavnagar Tarapore Broad Gauge Railway Line. What is the reaction of the Government to that?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not aware what assurance has been given by the Gujarat Government. I will try to find out and then inform.

SHRI BASHESHWAR NATH BHARGAVA (Ajmer): What about Ajmer-Kota line? It was started in 1899.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It was about a century back. I have to find out.. (Interruptions)

Despite heavy odds and serious dislocation of train movement in various parts of the country on account of strikes, bundhs, power shedding, severe drought conditions, and a number of political agitations, etc., the

latest being the troubles in Andhra Pradesh for over three months, the Railways have done a tremendous job in the last few months in the movement of goods traffic.

They had to carry more of food-grains over longer distances to meet the acute food shortage in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bengal, Bihar, Mysore and Kerala. Fertilisers had to be rushed on a crash programme basis to different areas before the sowing season so as to maximise food production during the Rabi season, and I am glad to say that demands for wagons for movement of fertilisers have been fully met. Even cattle fodder has had to be moved in much larger quantities. We had also to cater for movement of water by rail for drought affected areas.

On account of the power crisis caused primarily by drop in hydro-generation and other troubles in different power houses, enormously increased quantities of coal had to be rushed to thermal power stations to maintain and improve generation.

Notwithstanding all these special moves and the consequent heavy burden, the Railways have moved more of coal for steel plants as well as for other public users, more of finished steel, more of foodgrains, fertilisers and petroleum products to the extent of five million tonnes in the first ten months so far over the corresponding period of last year.

Except for the first quarter of this year, supply of wagons for the movement of cement has been practically full on demand. If there is shortage of cement in some parts of the country to-day, it is not due to want of wagons.

I have instructed that in order to meet the needs of seasonal traffic in different parts of the country, an increasing number of special trains carrying seasonal commodities like foodgrains, jute, cotton, sugar, tea, potatoes, etc., should be run on a top-priority basis.

Running of these specials will be arranged keeping in view the interests of the growers, consumers and distribution agencies. Supply of wagons for these 'Commodity Specials' will be done on a preferential basis.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): One question about the wagons.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I will come to the hon. Member.

Another idea that I have asked the Railway Board to revive is the creation of coal dumps in different parts of the country to the needs of smaller consumers. I have sought the co-operation of my colleague the Minister of Mines and Steel who has already initiated action in this regard, so that movement of coal could be augmented by arranging bulk movement to different areas from where movement over shorter distances will be arranged by road.

Yet another scheme which is now being developed by the Railway Board is in regard to running of a super fast parcel train between Delhi and Howrah. This train would be run like any other Express train on this route and would carry a parcel traffic, a part of which is now moving by different Mail/Express trains. One direct benefit of this scheme would be that the parcel vans now being carried by Mail/Express trains would be transferred to this new train and instead additional third class passenger coaches will be attached to these Mail/Express trains. This scheme will, therefore, have the twin benefit of speeding up the movement of parcel traffic and of providing more accommodation for third class passengers on Mail and Express trains. If this experiment is found successful, similar arrangements would be made on other trunk routes like Delhi-Bombay, Delhi-Madras Bombay-Howrah, etc.

I would also like to convey to the hon. Members that the railways have taken a number of steps to improve

the transit time of wagons in order to give better service to the customers. Longer trains with 44 bogies—110 wagons hauled by double electric or diesel engines have been introduced to carry coal to distant places. Super Express goods trains have been introduced between important trading centres on nominated days. Export Specials from Amritsar to Bombay as you know better, were introduced last year and these have become exceedingly popular with the exporters. More and more goods trains on important trunk routes are being dieselised to accelerate movement of export goods.

I am aware that there is still some quantum of unfulfilled demand particularly of coal for brick burning. I can assure the House that no effort will be spared to meet this demand also. However, I take this opportunity to request all sections in the House to realise the extremely difficult conditions under which our staff have been working in the field and I would request the House to record their appreciation for the sense of dedication displayed by the Railwaymen.

Some Members raised the question of punctuality of mail and express trains. I am glad to inform the House that the improved standards of punctuality particularly of mail and express trains achieved after a special drive from the latter part of 1971 has been maintained at a fairly high level since then. There has been a considerable improvement in the punctuality of mail/express trains on the North east frontier, Eastern and South Eastern Railways during the last six months as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. Apart from drives initiated by these Railways the improvement of punctuality on these Railways has also been partly due to general improvement in the law and order position in the areas served by them. On other Railways the punctuality has been ranging between 80 to 90 per cent.

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल (बागपत) : कुछ प्रश्न लोगों को करने हैं उसके लिए भी समय रखिएगा । ऐसा न हो मंत्री जी भाषण देकर चले जायें ।

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: हां, हम तैयार हैं सवाल के लिए ।

In recent months the punctuality has been affected adversely by the strike of loco running staff on southern Railway in September 1972, widespread agitations in Andhra Pradesh since October 1972, strike of the staff of Electricity Board of Uttar Pradesh during January this year, frequent power cuts and increased alarm chain pulling.

The enormity of the problem that has recently been felt of alarm chain pulling can be gauged from the fact that during November and December 1972 the total number of alarm chain pulling cases which affected punctuality was above 18000 as compared to about 13,000 during the corresponding months of 1971. Despite some of these factors beyond the control of Railways and temporary setbacks the Railways as a whole have been able to sustain a satisfactory performance in the punctuality of mail/express trains.

13.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

A general sense of alertness at all levels is having a salutary effect on the running of other passenger trains. The punctuality of selected important mail and express trains is being watched daily at the Railway Board's level and I must assure the Hon'ble Members of the House that it would be my endeavour to see that punctuality problem is treated on a priority basis.

A word about third class travel. Action has been taken to put into service additional coaches for third

class passengers. It is hoped that by the end of the Fourth Plan another 1177 BG and 247 MG coaches would be made available to meet the additional traffic requirements.

Action has also been taken to put into service new types of coaches in order to increase the capacity. We have plans in hand to extend the use of First Class Chair cars for accommodating 48 to 60 passengers meant for medium and short distance passengers respectively. At present the I Class coach of convention type has 22 to 24 berths. Similarly 48 berths two-tier airconditioned sleeper coacher will replace the First Class coaches for long distance passengers. By the introduction of the chair cars and air-conditioned 48 berth coaches on selected routes it would be possible to release accommodation on the train for attaching more third class coaches.

Another step taken is to introduce as an experimental measure BG double-decker third class coaches to seat 136 passengers for inter-city travel over medium distances. As has been announced earlier the second class accommodation is being progressively abolished and converted to third class accommodation. The steps indicated will, therefore, increase the capacity for third class passengers.

The need for proper maintenance and cleanliness of coaches including attention to lights, fans and other amenity fittings will receive my special attention.

Frequent inspections will be carried out by Railway officers to ensure proper maintenance of coaches in workshops, primary and secondary depots and at starting and intermediate stations. Special drives will be conducted every year for a period of two months from April 15 to June 15 for focussing attention on proper maintenance of coaches.

In order to feel the pulse of the travelling public, at originating stations

the opinions of passengers will be obtained in regard to maintenance and cleanliness.

Some Members have criticised catering services on the Railways. No doubt, quite a lot can be done to improve these services. The Hon'ble Members would be aware of the determined efforts made by the Railways to improve these services and the recent experiments made in introducing picking up of pre-cooked meals on certain trains. These have been widely appreciated and they will be extended to other trains. I am also introducing low priced packed meals and I am sure they will become popular.

As I have stated in my Budget speech, it is my intention to give special treatment to students and youths in Railway journeys in addition to what is already available to them. I intend to issue liberal concessional tickets for long journeys and make arrangements for running of special trains for them alone. They would be taken round the places of historical importance and also the industrial centres. These young men will see the new India emerging.

The high incidents of murder, dacoity and robbery in passenger trains as well as a large number of cases of theft of passengers' property has been causing me considerable concern. I frequently get letters from the public from passengers' association; and other public bodies who express their anxiety at the growing insecurity of rail travel.

Law and order being a subject in the State List of the constitution, protection of life and property of the passengers travelling by the Railways is the responsibility of the State Police in general and the Government Railway Police in particular. The provision of escorts on running trains comes within the purview of the Crime Duties of the Government Railway Police. The Railways are paying a sum of nearly Rs. 3 crores annually to the State Police as their contribution towards the maintenance of the

Government Railway Police and when such a large amount is being spent, the Railways and the general public naturally expect a greater amount of protection while travelling. It is, therefore, necessary that some stern and effective measure need to be taken to curb the incidence of such crimes in order to engender a feeling security and confidence amongst the travelling public, particularly in the States of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

I have invited the Home Minister along with senior Police Officers of the five States, viz. West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Orissa to a meeting on 21st March, 1973 to discuss measures to reduce the incidence of such crime. I do hope that as a result of all these discussions, we will be able to evolve some concrete measures to check these crimes.

The Railways have passed through a difficult year. The agitations in Assam and Andhra have adversely affected operations and revenues. The drought and power cut have caused more difficulties. Though law and order conditions have improved in Eastern India, there is need for much more improvement in Security for the travelling public and the freight in transit.

The Railwaymen have done a commendable job under very difficult conditions. I congratulate them.

Sir, may I say a word about Railway Board also? Attacks have been made on senior officers of the Railways, especially the Railway Board. These are not helpful to the healthy traditions that we are striving to set up.

Why should we be so much concerned about the Railway Board? What is it after all? It is a body of five senior officers—four of the rank of Secretary and one that of Principal Secretary. There are other Ministries also in the Government of India

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

where we have Secretaries and Principal Secretary. There is nothing special about the Railway Board. If there is anything, it is only this that it meets jointly and takes decisions on important issues on the spot itself.

In a democratic set-up like ours, Parliament is sovereign and supreme and it represents the will of the people. It is the duty of the Minister to implement the policies and directives laid down by Parliament. The Railway Board has no option but to implement the policy and decision as laid down by the Ministers in his capacity as an executive agent of the Parliament.

With hon. members I would like to share one feeling and that is that it is no use quarrelling with our own too's nor is it wise to condemn them. I will seek the indulgence of the House to say that the Board members and other senior officers are a hard-workers and dedicated lot of men who have worked their way up after serving in the field most of their service. They are all struggling to move the traffic under difficult conditions. (*Interruptions*).

Before I sit down, I would like to say that I have considered the points made by hon. members in this House very carefully. While framing the budget proposals, I had taken special care to see that the needs of the common man are not adversely affected and the modest revision of freights and fares should not have any significant effect on the cost of living. However, in the light of the various points made by hon. members in this House and in the other House, I feel I could go a Step further in relieving the burden on the common man.

I accordingly propose that third class fares upto and including a distance of 20 kms. instead of 15 kms., as suggested by me, earlier, should be exempted from the increase. This will apply both to ordinary passenger trains and to mail and express trains.

This would benefit some 140 million more third class passengers. In all, including 500 million passengers mentioned by me earlier, there will be some 640 million passengers or 42 per cent of the total third class travelling public excluding season ticket holders who will not have to pay any increase.

As regards freight rates, I propose that firewood, charcoal, gur, shakkar and jagri should be exempted from the increase in freight rates. These are all essential commodities used by the common man mainly.

Even though all these measures would increase the gap of Rs. 8.65 crores to Rs. 9.80 crores, I am sure the House will welcome these reliefs. I have done. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have another occasion when the discussion on the Railway demands for grants comes up.

Would you like to avail of the opportunity now or at that time?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can put a question each, only a question; do not make a speech. The Minister will kindly note down the question and give a comprehensive reply.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: If I am able to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When he wants notice, he may say so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Has any decision been taken by the Railway Ministry regarding payment of bonus to the railway employees? Other public undertaking employees are getting it and there is serious heart-burning among railway employees and they have taken a strike ballot.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): For the last 20 years Balurghat (headquarters of the West Dinajpur district of West Bengal under the NF Railway) is

without a railway link. In spite of assurances given by the Railway Ministry, nothing has been done to implement the proposal for a railway link in Balurghat.

Also nothing has been said about restoration or resumption of the work of the Martin Railway either by taking it over or by a new BG line. Will the present budget provision include implementation of these two requirements this year?

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolgur): I want to know when a decision will be taken regarding the opening of the Martin Burn Light Railway from Howrah to Amta.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): May I know whether the non-reply of the hon. Minister about the mail or fast train on the Bhagalpur line is a meaningful silence for consideration or a negation asking us to do something more?

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायणपांडेय (मंदसौर) :
रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बोनस का लाभ मिलेगा या नहीं इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया, इस के बारे में वह बतलायें। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्दौर से दोहद और गुना से मन्को लाइन के बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है? इसी प्रकार अजमेर-खंडवा लाइन के बारे में भी आप निश्चित रूप से बतायें कि उसे ब्राड गेज में बदल रहे हैं या नहीं?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): I have preferred to the matter earlier. I would like to know from the hon. Railway Minister when the restoration of the flood-affected railway line in the Northeast Frontier Railway, from Jalpaiguri to Haldibari, will be taken up. I would also like to have this railway line from Lataguri to Changribandh taken up soon. Then, we find that about the Sunderban region in West Bengal there are several proposals piled up

in the Railway Board. I want to know whether the hon. Railway Minister will kindly consider to accept them as early as possible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some new rail lines will be given in Kerala, for example, a line from Tellicherry to Mysore and from Cochin to Kayamkulam.

Another thing is this. There is a report appearing in the press that the Jayanti Janata Express from Delhi to Cochin, which has been recently introduced, has been cancelled. The Minister might give a categorical answer that it is not cancelled.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is proposed to construct the Chitauri Ghat-Bagaha bridge for connecting Uttar Pradesh with that side of North Bihar?

श्री रामचन्द्र विक्रम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा था कि वह शाहदरा सहारनपुर रेलवे लाइन के बारे में बतलायेगे कि क्या हो रहा है। लेकिन उन के भाषण में उस की कोई चर्चा नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस रेलवे लाइन को कब चलाना चाहते हैं और किस रूप में चल ना चाहते हैं?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): In view of the fact that all approach roads to stations are in a very bad condition and they are not fit for vehicular traffic, may I know whether the Minister has decided anything about repairing them fully so that passengers may not have any inconvenience?

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा : (बांदा) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय बांदा में श्रीवरन्निज बनाने और झांसी इलाहाबाद एक्सप्रेस रेलवे के बारे में क्या विचार रखते हैं?

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : (मधुबनी) : जब से ग्लव्हे बजट पर विचार आरम्भ हुआ है तभी से बिहार के सभी सदस्यों ने, बिना किसी अपवाद के, इस बात की मांग की है कि पटना में रेलवे सर्विस कमिशन का दफ्तर खोला जाये। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): In view of the fact that there is a severe drought condition in Maharashtra and also in other parts of the country, there is a great difficulty for those who have migrated from their places to nearby areas, and representations from those persons are there and I had myself sent a representation from my region that those people who have come to those regions wait at least some time to go back to see the condition of their families they have left behind, would the hon. Minister consider the request of such persons for the issue of passes at least in this emergency period, so that they can go home? They have now no money to go. Will you consider their request? I have a negative reply from you, and that is why I ask you

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): There is an acute shortage of wagons on the Bhayndar-Basin station and the salt-producing co-operative society is suffering and the salt production is going to suffer. May I know from the hon. Minister whether more wagons would be supplied to the Bhayndar-Basin area?

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanj): Gorakhpur is such a district; the hon. Minister knows about it. I have suggested a line from Gorakhpur to Maharajanj, to Moti upto Nepal border. Will you kindly look into it and give us what we want?

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: The hon. Minister's silence about rail lines in Maharashtra is puzzling. I should like to know if conversion of metre-gauge line into broadgauge line is the accepted policy of the Govern-

ment and if in several cases conversion has been done by the Railways at their own cost then why is it that a converting some metre-gauge line in Maharashtra, the State Government is called upon to participate in the cost? Secondly, what is the correct estimated cost of the West-coast railway line; it is increasing from day to day? When will the project be sanctioned?

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): As far as Orissa is concerned, the hon. Minister is fully aware that it is at the lowest rung as far as railway lines are concerned. There was one announcement but full justice has not been done. Will any attention be given to the positive demand that a line be put from Gopalpur to Bolangir via Aska-Bhanjanagar?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati): The hon. Minister said that the broad-gauge line to Gauhati was under active consideration. I am rather afraid of these words 'active consideration'; I heard it earlier also. I was given an assurance in the Railway Consultative Committee meeting at Bangalore that during the Budget this year there would be a positive announcement. Why has this commitment not been kept up by the Railway Administration? By what time are they likely to come up with additional proposals for this line?

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): Have the Railways any scheme of laying a double track between Tambaram and Chingleput?

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : (बेतिया) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटना में गंगा नदी के ऊपर जो पुल बन रहा है वह रेल कम रोड बनाया जायेगा या नहीं।

श्री गंगा चरण शीक्षित : (खंडवा) : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि खंडवा से दोहद और इन्दौर से दोहद इन दो लाइनों को बनाने का निश्चय

किया गया है या नहीं ? अगर इन दोनों के लिए निष्कर्ष नहीं किया गया है, तो क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH (Jaunpur): The Minister has given new lines to so many States but he has ignored the biggest State, U.P., in the country. Is he prepared to consider its claim at least now?

श्री शंकर दयाशाल सिंह (जुनपुर) : मैं रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जितनी रेलवे लाइनों की घोषणा हुई है व सब की सब उत्तर बिहार में है। दक्षिण बिहार में गया में बड़वाकाना बाया चतरा हजारीबाग की ज. योज. विचाराधीन है, क्या उस के बारे में घोषणा की जायेगी ? याद की जाती तो कब तक ?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): In his reply today the Minister has completely forgotten the biggest State, areawise, M.P. A survey was going on for a line from Bailadila in Bastar to Rajra in Durg district and I was expecting a reply. Will he say something about it now?

SHRI BASHESHWAR NATH BHARGAVA: The Railway Minister's silence is very conspicuous. Earth-work was started in the year 1899 for a railway line from Ajmer to Kota. In view of the very severe famine conditions there will he consider the feasibility of starting this line immediately to give employment to the famine stricken people?

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Will the new railway line between Mangalore and Apta be accepted in principle at least immediately and detailed survey be taken up during the year 1973-74?

श्री रामकबर (टोंक) : हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होने के बाद से बराबर यह माँग की

जा रही है कि टोंक का रेलवे लाइन में आ जाय लेकिन टोंक को पूरा नहीं किया गया है। पहले जब विरोधी दल वाले जितते थे तब कहा जाता था कि ये ही रेलवे लाइन लयेंगे लेकिन इस बार तो कांग्रेस बहुत भारी बहुमत में जीती है। क्या अब भी आप इस साल टोंक को रेलवे लाइन में जोड़ने की कृपा नहीं करेंगे ?

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There has to be an end to that. Order please. I was lenient thinking that Members would be asking a few questions, but everybody is inspired by somebody else and is asking questions. There has to be an end to this. (Interruptions) Order please. Hon. Members may exercise restraint.

I think the Minister can reply if he has anything to say. Hon. Members can avail of any other opportunity when it comes.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, you will appreciate it will not be possible to reply to all the questions raised. About the laying of railway lines—conversion from meter gauge to broad gauge there is question of financial implications. Whatever proposals are, I had mentioned in my speech. Today, I have mentioned some of them. Hon. Members may look at that.

About the suggestions that have been made to-day, I will get them examined, the survey has to be made and financial feasibility has to be seen.

I would request hon. Members to support the idea that we want to change the criteria from having new lines. If we stick to older one, 3 million tonnes traffic must be there. I do not think many new lines can be justified. We have to change the conception itself and think as to how the backward areas can be developed. This idea and principle would guide.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

From Howrah to Amta—that proposal has been agreed to. The Chief Minister was here. There was the problem for a track. We discussed with the Chief Minister and Shri S. S. Ray went to Calcutta and he met with all the M.L.As of the area. They are agreeable to have a broad-gauge line and that is approved.

Saharanpur—this is also there.

About other railway lines, it is very difficult for me to say straightway.

About Gauhati, I have already explained. It will be there. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please order.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : शाहदरा-सहारन-
पुर लाइन के बारे में भी तो बतायें ।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : वह मंजूर हो
चुकी है ।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : मंजूर तो घाट
महीने हुए तब हो गई थी । लेकिन चलेगी
कब ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Our respect-
able Member Shri Tewari raised a
question about the approach road. If
it was maintained earlier, why it
should not be maintained now. I will
look into it.

About the issue of passes for
drought areas, I do not think it will
be a feasible proposition. I will look
into it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why is it
not feasible?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It was said
that UP is a very big State and there
is no new proposal. But Saharanpur
is in UP and the line from Lucknow to
Samastipur is also in UP. About
Orissa, there is provision in my origi-

nal budget speech for access to Para-
dip port. About Madhya Pradesh also
I have mentioned in my original
budget speech.

About bonus, it is very difficult for
me to say now. We have to wait for
the Pay Commission's recommenda-
tions. Even now there is a very
heavy burden on the railways. About
bonus, my mind is open and I cannot
say anything at this stage. (Inter-
ruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing
more on the railway budget will go
on the record now. (Interruptions).

14.07 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1973-74— GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now
take up the general discussion on the
General Budget. There is a remark-
able lack of interest on the part of
speakers from the opposition on the
first day of discussion on the General
Budget. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya,
who was to initiate the debate, wants
to speak tomorrow. Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Murugnadam and others
from the opposition are absent. In the
circumstances, I will call Mr. Bhagat
to initiate the debate.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad):
Sir, the Finance Minister, when he
presented this year's budget, set cer-
tain immediate objectives as against
the long-term objectives. These are,
to neutralise the inflationary pressures
that have been generated in the eco-
nomy over a number of years, to
improve growth through a vigorous
effort of increasing savings and invest-
ments, to achieve a greater viability
in the external front to achieve self-
reliance, to make a big dent into the
unemployment situation through in-
creasing both urban and rural
employment and lastly to cater to the
most neglected sections of society,
known as weaker sections and to pro-
vide the basic minimum needs to the
large majority of people. These are

the immediate objectives. Finally when he wound up, he said the long-term objective is to achieve self-reliance in the context of social justice. I shall try to analyse the budget from the objectives as set out by the Finance Minister himself.

The background of the budget, as has been very frankly and sincerely presented by the *Economic Survey*, is a grim one. I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry, especially the new Chief Economic Adviser, who has put a new style of frankness and lucidity in presenting the *Economic Survey*. He has made it clear even to a layman who is not familiar with the economic jargons, to know how the situation is developing, what are the economic factors operating in the country. That itself shows that the current year is going to be a very very difficult year. He has analysed the situation of the economy from all angles, with all the postulates of economic indicators, and has come to this conclusion. Therefore, the task of the Finance Minister is a difficult one.

If you see that targets of the Fourth Plan and actual performance during the Fourth Plan, there are great shortfalls in achievement. Although in the first two years of the Plan there was a very significant growth, in the last two years there has been very pitiable growth, less than two per cent, and that is mainly because of the shortfall in agricultural production which registered a net fall of 1.5 per cent last year. This year also, even if we do achieve 104 million tonnes the position will be more or less *status quo*, if not a marginal fall. When you have a situation like this, when there is a fall in agricultural production, which accounts for 50 per cent of our national economy and provides viability and resilience to our economy in terms of prices, when we have witnessed an industrial stagnation leading to acute shortages in critical sectors like steel, non-ferrous metal or certain types of machinery, then you can understand the enormity of the problems that we are confronted with.

Therefore, in the situation in operation in the economy for the last two or three years, when the industrial growth is not encouraging—although last year the growth has been 7 per cent and we can look forward to a higher growth in the coming year—the background of the budget is lopsided industrial development, leading to critical shortages, completely unbalanced economy and the poor performance of the agricultural sector. Coupled with that is the compelling situation because of Bangladesh, drought and various other factors. Because of these reasons the budget has necessarily to contain a dose of deficit financing. Last year the Finance Minister himself mentioned the figure of over Rs. 700 crores. If you take into account the overdraft of Rs. 481 crores it comes to nearly Rs. 1,200 crores. The economy would have picked up if only agricultural production had registered a growth.

The Fourth Plan provided for a net output of 129 million tonnes of foodgrains. Two years ago we reached the figure of 108 million tonnes. Last year the production was 104 million tonnes. This year it may be less than even 104 million tonnes. If next year the crop is very good, according to our expectations, we may go up to 108 million or 110 million tonnes, may be a little more if we are very lucky. Considered in that context, as against the target of 123 million tonnes, we are struggling near about 104 million or 105 million—or 108 million tonnes if good luck favours us—it is not a very significant performance and it reduces our per capita availability of foodgrains.

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It is in the context of correcting such an economic situation that the budgetary operation has to be undertaken. I will come to the saving and investment ratios later on. The Finance Minister has rightly claimed that he has made 23 per cent increase in the Plan outlay, at least Rs. 500 crores, last year.

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This year also, he had made a substantial increase in budget outlay for Plan purposes, something like 345 crores of rupees over the last year. Therefore, in this context, unless there is a sharp increase in agricultural production, unless the industrial production registers a much larger growth than 7 per cent and unless certain critical sectors of the economy which we have to look to, provide resilience to the economy, this large budgetary operation is also a factor of generating inflationary potential. That is what has happened. The task is a difficult one. The budgetary proposals that he has undertaken is a sound one. But, the background and the picture becomes entirely different when the performance is lacking. When you undertake a large investment and then the results are not available, it creates its own problem. That is what has been happening.

In this background, I entirely agree with the Finance Minister and the type of Budget that he has presented. This year, the one single step that he has taken is to bring down the gap—the deficit financing—to a very very reasonable level. Even if I agree that he may have to provide Rs. 150 crores to meet the impact of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, still, as against more than Rs. 700 crores, the deficit financing at the end of last year, it should not be more than Rs. 250 crores at the end of the current year. I think this is the one single step that he has taken to mop up or reverse the inflationary pressure that is being generated. I entirely agree with the assessment that if we have a good monsoon, if our agricultural production goes up and if the trend of sharp increase in industrial production continues, as I think it must, and steps are taken to give it a further momentum, we may be able to stabilise the economy and look forward to a higher growth and higher employment and achieve the other immediate objectives that he has set out. Therefore, let us see what is going to happen.

I mentioned about the production factor. First of all, we have to look into and take care of the agricultural sector. It is not that promising except wheat production, where really a big impact has been made and a big breakthrough has been achieved. But, we have to achieve such a breakthrough with regard to rice. We have to utilise all our organisational, technical and scientific facilities to make the impact. Then, there are other factors like pulses, which provide protein to our people and oilseeds etc. In respect of each of these items, we have to go forward on a selective basis. Our country is yet to evolve a technique for rain-fed areas and dry farming. If you analyse the situation, the spurt in prices, particularly in foodgrains, is because large areas are facing drought where coarse grain is grown. This has put a pressure on the economy. Our country is having 23 per cent of assured irrigation and 77 per cent of our lands are still dependent on rain. Therefore, unless a strategy is developed with regard to the production of coarsegains, or with regard to cotton, jute and oilseeds etc., we are not going to achieve the results that we have set out. Meanwhile, Irrigation potential is also to be rapidly increased.

In the industrial sector, the progress achieved, has been due to the utilisation of the existing capacity. In the Fourth Plan itself, both in the public sector as well as in the private sector, the financial targets—leave aside the physical targets—that were to be achieved, were not achieved. With regard to steel, oil and certain other critical areas, the position has been that investments and results—input output—have not been to the extent possible. This should have been achieved and that is the reason why the physical targets have been lacking. With regard to oil, a country like Rumania, has 400 rigs in operation. It is one twelfth of our size. What is the position with us today. We are having only 40 rigs in operation in our country today. It has been so far the last 10 years. When we do

not put in investments, how do we expect to get returns? Ten years of complete stagnation; I am surprised to see.

The Finance Minister has also put self-reliance as the main object. I agree. The Approach to the Fifth Plan puts self-reliance as the main object. That is absolutely essential. Take, for example, oil. It is said that our requirement of oil at the end of the Fifth Plan, 1978-79, will be 30 million tonnes. Today, at the end of the Fourth Plan, at the end of this year, our production will be 20 million tonnes. It is 10 million tonnes more. The crude oil production is 7 million tonnes today. At the end of the Fifth Plan, the Plan does not provide for more. It will be only 7.7 million tonnes. They do not expect any crude oil production in the next five years.

What will be the result? It means, they will be importing 20 million tonnes or more of oil from outside. What does it mean in terms of foreign exchange? By 1980, we will be importing rupees one thousand crores worth of oil. All our exports earnings will go into that. I am only giving one example.

Self-reliance can be achieved in two ways. Firstly, we have to increase the exports. It is true that this year's exports have achieved 23 per cent growth. But it is known that that includes exports to Bangladesh. If you exclude that—as it does not mean any addition to our balance of payments; it is met by loans and grants—the growth is 18 per cent only.

You see the international monetary situation. The Economic Survey very ably points that there is complete chaos in the international monetary situation. Our rupee is overvalued with the dollar and, with respect to bound, it is under-valued because our rupee-dollar ratio is changed—it is only 3 per cent. They have changed the dollar-pound ratio. Pound is re-valued to the extent of over 8 per cent. The result is that our exports

to U.K., to European countries and to Japan are over-valued. Therefore, the net increase is not 18 per cent. It is much less. I do not know exactly how much less, may be, say, 7 per cent or 5 per cent less.

The Finance Minister has been fighting a very valiant battle in the International Monetary Fund, taking up the interest of under-valued countries. International payments should not be linked to dollar. We have decided to keep our parity with pound because of the main interest that we have, that is, to protect our exports. It is a correct decision. But ultimately we have to come to some other exchange, whether it is the S.D.R. or the paper gold, as we call it. We have to fight a big and long battle. It is a rich-man's club. I know the difficulties he is facing. I am only underlining the fact that our exports will continue to be plagued by uncertainties and external factors over which we have no control. Unless there is some discipline, some rule of law that prevails in international monetary exchange situation, the developing countries external economic viability will always be endangered.

Secondly, in order to achieve self-reliance, we must achieve self-reliance in our steel production, in our oil production in non-ferrous metals, and in fertiliser. Much has been said about India achieving a dominant role in South-East Asia after the liberation of Bangladesh. Our foreign economic policy has never been to achieve a dominant role or pressurise any country. We are for co-operation; we are for equal opportunities to all countries, big and small. In order to achieve self-reliance, in order to withstand the pressures of neo-colonial powers, the new world forces, the super powers, we have to do that.

It has been said by certain Western economists that unless a country has 25 million tonnes of steel and 25 million tonnes of oil, its own production, it cannot withstand the pressures of any outside world power. We will

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be continuously put to pressures by every world power unless we achieve self-reliance.

In the steel sector also, I am surprised, today we have a production capacity of 9 million tonnes of steel. What we are producing is around 5 million tonnes. This is just a little over 50 per cent. For want of time, I do not want to go into the reasons for this. But the fact is that we are not able to produce to our full capacity. At the end of the Fifth Plan, I do not know what we will see. We have estimated a production of only nine million tonnes. It means that, at the end of the five-year period, we will only be reaching the targeted production as we have today; I do not know whether in this period we do not visualise that there will be any expansion in steel programme, whether our demand for steel will still be nine million tonnes or at the end of the Fifth Plan our demand for steel will be very much higher. The hon. Finance Minister says that the long-term objective is to achieve self-reliance. But these basic elements of self-reliance are missing. We have to correct our goals; otherwise we will be seriously handicapped in those things. This applies to fertiliser also which we are importing in hundreds of crores of rupees every year.

Then, regarding savings, if you see the position, you find that the savings and investment ratio has been going down. Savings recorded an increase of 13.5 per cent in 1965-66, but since then continuously, from 1966-67 to 1969-70, our savings was going down. That was the reason why the Fourth Plan could not achieve its objective. If you do not have a high rate of savings, you cannot achieve a high rate of investment. To achieve a self-reliance economy, a country must have a minimum of 15 per cent savings. If you have 17 per cent savings and 18 or 19 per cent of investment, the country is supposed to have a good rate of savings and investment. One-fifth of the GNP, 20 per cent of the G.N.P. must be invested and it must

be met nearly by an equal amount of savings. The Fifth Plan provides for 17 per cent savings. Today the saving is 10 per cent. You can see the extent of resources mobilisation—almost doubling the resource mobilisation. That is true because we have doubled the Plan amount—from nearly Rs. 16,000 crores to Rs. 35,000 crores in the public sector. All these call for a very high level of performance, a very high level of overall performance. What do we see today? It calls for vast structural changes. Social justice means that it should be complete production-oriented; production relations between the communities and classes must change. The distribution system should go to help the weaker sections of the society and the large bulk of the consuming people. It means complete structural change of the society. It will mean structural change in the Budget itself.

Today we depend so much on particular type of taxes. The Public Sector is assuming a predominant role in the Fifth Plan. But its contribution to the national exchequer has been negative so far. This year, the total public sector contribution is minus Rs. 19 crores. I do not know how long the Finance Minister will be extending his budgetary or tax resources, how long he will depend on present structure of taxes alone. A high degree of performance in the public sector is absolutely essential. The Fourth Plan provided for a certain amount of contributions—Rs. 200 crores every year. In the Fifth Plan, a much higher level of contribution has to come from the public sector. The investments must bring in results. To that extent, his budgetary structure will change. A surplus from the public sector and higher savings from the public will ensure that. Today the bulk of resources is coming from taxation sources. The bulk of the resources should come from contribution by the public sector, from the contribution of national savings and borrowings. And the marginal rate of savings has to grow almost to 35 per cent. The Central Government savings itself has to go up to 35 per

cent. You can imagine that for every rupee that we generate, we have to save 35 paise of that. That is the marginal rate of savings. It has to depend upon therefore and it calls for high level of performance. That has been our objective. We have been planning, we have been going forward. Our budgetary policies have been correct, but because of certain critical lag in performance, the entire picture has been unbalanced and therefore, I think time has come and I am glad that certain steps that have been taken in modernising the management structure of the public sector—I am sure and I am one of those who welcome it—will bear fruit. A step has just been taken, it has to be further extended.

Much has been said about our bureaucratic structure. One relevant factor in this, which is for both production as well as for social justice is: how are we going to solve the land problem? The Planning Minister said the other day that 5 million acres will be available for distribution. I wish to know—he could not give the figures—how are these five million acres to come from different States? How are they going to be distributed because we have accepted the strategy very carefully, and very deliberately that our country will be a country of small peasant proprietors, our country will be a country of small farms and it has been shown in many countries like Japan and various other countries that small farms can lead to higher output and, therefore, what does it call for? It calls for a high level of land administration. It is not only the land reform, but the reform of the land administration which necessary.

A feature of the land administration to-day is that the farmer has to run and has to undergo serious difficulties in getting various inputs and other facilities. Whether it is credit, fertilisers or various other things, he has to go from pillar to post....

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SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgoan): No water.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Tomorrow everything has to be available to him. It should be at his doorstep as you make it available when you set up the industry. That is the land administration in the new context.

Five million acres also have to be distributed. If you do it through red-tape, through the bureaucratic structure, I think it will open the biggest scope for corruption. It cannot be done by Patwaris. Therefore, the people have to be involved. The young people, the youth of the country have to be involved. How are we going to organize them? How this land is going to be distributed and given to the needy people? Then and then only, it can create a basis for social justice in at least half the sector of the economy. In the industrial sector, we are trying to achieve social justice in different manner, by controlling the monopolists and by increasing the public sector and like that and by the high performance, we will be able to do that. Therefore, the third aspect of this big structural change is the distribution system. The rise in prices has shown this—how vulnerable our economy is and unless we reach a high level of industrial and agricultural production, a high level of GNP growth and a well extended and sound distribution system, it will continue to be bleak. The cycle of monsoon which leads to sometimes our having 7 per cent and 8 per cent growth in agriculture and then we suddenly slip down to 15 or 2 per cent negative growth in agriculture, brings forth a lot of problems, budgetary and various other problems and, therefore, unless we insulate the economy against these cycles and further we have a higher assured irrigation of from 23 to 40 per cent of the cultivated area in five to ten years—I hope in five years—unless we reach to 40 per cent assured irrigation, our agricultural production will continue to be pla-

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gued by the cycle of two years of bad crop and two years of good crop. In 1966-67 when we had a serious situation, we thought of the public distribution system, but as we got a good crop next year, we all forgot about it. That should not be the case now. I am glad that it has now become a part and parcel of the permanent policy, that we have a public distribution system which will ultimately take care of the essential requirements of the people and a beginning has been made in the foodgrains from next year, next April, that is, next month. It is a challenge. I am glad our Party has taken up the challenge because this will be a single factor of revolutionising the administration. This will be a great single factor achieving a break-through in our administration, in our outlook and in our training the cadre in the public sector or in bringing about land reforms. But the urgency here is that as they will fail, it cannot be done through red-tape. Food distribution and prices affect everybody and if the cost of distribution is so high that you have to charge a higher price to the consumer and consequently to pay a higher price to the producer and if you are not able to contain the prices, you will have to meet it through subsidy and the subsidy will run into Rs. 400 or 500 crores every year and even now.

Any mis-management is not only bound to wreck the system but create widespread discontent. We have to ensure that such discontent never happens. We have got to meet this challenge and we have got to bring about the involvement of the people of the country. The youth should be involved in this programme too and there should be proper orientation given to see that there is all-round success in this programme. We have to look at the present picture in the light of the difficult situation which we face and in the light of the objectives which we have set before ourselves, namely, to

bring about a self-reliant society based on socialism. We have to bring about structural changes and external viability in our exports and in our balance of payments position. We should step up our investments. If we do all this, it is a good beginning. One sparrow does not make a summer. One budget alone will not achieve everything we want. The Budget can only show the direction and it shows a good direction, and a correct direction. If the expectations of the economy on the agricultural and industrial front are realised, and if we are able to build up a good distribution system, we will be able to have stable economy and with rising investments and savings we will be able to achieve the desired rate of growth. In this context the Budget is a good budget, a well-conceived Budget which sets our course rightly. We all wish that the Finance Minister has the good luck and the country has the good luck.

श्री बीजेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बजट हमारे समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने समय माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस समय जो सरकार का उद्देश्य है, जिसे इस सदन में बार-बार दोहराया गया है, उसे फिर एक बार दोहराया है। उन्होंने कहा—“यह सरकार अधिक सामाजिक न्याय और आत्म-निर्भरता के साथ तेजी से अधिक विकास करने के लिए पूरी तरह वचनबद्ध है। मैं अपने भाषण में जो प्रस्ताव पेश करता उन का उद्देश्य इस मूल उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करना है। तो सामाजिक न्याय के साथ अधिक विकास का समन्वय करने के लिये यह बजट, अपने दावे के मुताबिक, उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अपने भाषण के क्रम में उन्होंने समाजवाद के लक्ष्य के रूप में इस बजट को एक कदम के रूप में गिना है। मैं अधिक बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता—कछ दिन पहले राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हुई बहस को समाप्त करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा था—“उनका समाजवाद राष्ट्रीयकरण

के साथ एक मामले में नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए ।” मैं समझता हूँ हम में से कोई ऐसा नहीं समझता है, किसी को यह भ्रम नहीं है कि किस भ्रम का खण्डन किया है उन्होंने मुझे पता नहीं है, क्योंकि हम सभी समझते हैं जब तक यह राज सत्ता पंजीपतियों के हाथ में है, तब तक जो राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा, वह सरकारी पंजी के रूप में है, स्टेट कैपिटल के रूप में है । इसलिये जिन कारखानों का उद्योगों का हम राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं, वह भी समाजवाद नहीं है । तो हमें वह भ्रम नहीं है प्रधान मंत्री जी उस का दावा भी नहीं करती हैं, तो उन्होंने खण्डन किस का किया है । शायद इस बात पर जोर देने के लिए जिम की पृष्ठभूमि बजट में दी गई है, जितने करोड़पति देश में हैं, जिन्होंने देश के उद्योग को अपने हाथ में लेकर आगे के विकास को रोक रखा है और उन्हें इस बजट में पूरी तरह जो संरक्षण दिया गया है शायद उसी के सैद्धांतिक रूप में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि राष्ट्रीयकरण ही उनका समाजवाद नहीं है । इस बजट में जो कुछ दिक्कतें गिनाई गई हैं वह कुछ सही हैं—बंगला देश का मामला, विस्थापितों का भ्राना और उस वक्त जो हमारे देश ने उसका मुकाबला किया उम पृष्ठभूमि में देश को अपने को धन्यवाद देना है, सरकार भी अपने को उगके लिए धन्यावाद दे दे तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है, तो उम मुसीबत की घड़ी में जब हमने देखा संसार का सबसे बड़ा सामाज्यवादी देश जिमे दोम्न समझने में कुछ लोग नुने हुए थे वह हमें खडित करने पर और हमें मुसीबत में डालने पर तुला हुआ था, उस वक्त हमने सही दोम्न का चयन किया, भारत सोवियत संधि की, देश का आह्वान किया और समस्त देश के जनगण ने उसका साथ दिया । उसके परिणाम ने दिखला दिया है कि पाकिस्तान के लिए भी अच्छा काम हुआ है क्योंकि पाकिस्तान में भी बोटों से चुनी हुई सरकार पहले पहल कायम हुई । उसमें हमारा भी योगदान है । तो वह अच्छे काम के लिए जिसके लिए हम सब को गर्व

होना चाहिए, मैं जनको इसमें शामिल नहीं करता हूँ जो उस समय भूल नीति के विरुद्ध थे जो भारत सोवियत संधि के ही विरुद्ध थे । मैं आशा करता हूँ आज वा कल वे अपनी गलती को महसूस करेंगे ।

इसके बाद सूख का सवाल एक संकट के रूप में दिखाया गया है । हम सभी जानते हैं सूखा कोई अचानक बात नहीं है । इस विशाल देश में जब तक सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं होगा जब तक बाढ़ नहीं रोकेंगे, कमोबेश कोई भी साल ऐसा नहीं हुआ है और न ही होगा जबकि कहीं पर सूखा न हो या कहीं पर बाढ़ न हो । इसलिए इस नाम पर अगर हम कोई विशेष संकट की बात करें तो कम से कम बजट के लिए योजना के लिए और सरकार के लिए यह बात क्षम्य नहीं हो सकती है । तब तो इसका मतलब यह है कि बजट की आवश्यकता नहीं है, योजना की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि जब अच्छी वर्षा हो जायेगी तो हमारा कुछ काम चल जायेगा । सवाल यह है कि किस हद तक इस बजट के जरिए हम उस सूखे पर चोट करते हैं, किस हद तक इस बजट के जरिए हम मूल्य वृद्धि पर चोट करते हैं । जब इस चीज को हम कसते हैं तो हमें निराशा होती है । अन्नोत्पादन पिछले साल कुछ कम हुआ, मंहगाई बढ़ी लेकिन हम जानना चाहते हैं मंहगाई बढ़ने से करोड़ों की जेब पर चोट पड़ी, करोड़ों की जेब कतरी गई, पिक पाकेटिंग हुई तो वह पैसा गया कहा क्या आकाश में चला गया ? इस मंहगाई के चलते लूट हुई तो वह पैसा हुआ क्या ? क्या यह सही है या नहीं कि देश के व्यापारी और मुमाफाखोर्षों ने अरबों की लूट की बंगला देश की विपत्ति के बावजूद और सूखे के बावजूद ? जब ममस्त देश त्याग करता है, अभी भी देश त्याग क सकता है, इस मंहगाई की मुसीबत को देश झेल सकता है अगर यह विश्वास हो जाये कि हम सब कुर्बानी कर रहे हैं, एक समान लक्ष्य के लिए कुर्बानी कर रहे हैं लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि बंगला देश की विपत्ति में, सूखे

[श्री मोनेन्द्र झा]

और मंहनाई में इस देश में एक ऐसा बर्ग रहा है जिसने व्यापार में भ्रष्टों का मुनाफा लूटा और इस विपत्ति का लाभ उठाया ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि उस तबके को सरकार ने दंडित नहीं किया बल्कि उसे इनाम भी दिया । इस साल के बजट में भी उस तबके को छूट दी गई है । इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ यह बजट निर्दोष नहीं है क्योंकि इस प्रकार से जो जनता को लूटने वाले हैं, जो मुनाफाखोर और चोरबाजार हैं उनको पूरा संरक्षण, इममें दिया गया है । पिछले साल लगभग 70 रुपए क्वींटल गेहूँ का दाम किसान को दिया गया लेकिन अब 130, 140 और 150 रुपए क्वींटल गेहूँ बिक रहा है । यह जो मुनाफा कुछ थोक व्यापारी ले रहे ह यह तो कम उत्पादन के चलते उन को घाटे का सवाल नहीं है जबकि किसानों को ज्यादा दाम नहीं मिला । कम उत्पादन के बावजूद किसानों को 70-72 रुपए क्वींटल से ज्यादा दाम नहीं मिला लेकिन यह जो 140 और 150 रुपए क्वींटल गेहूँ बिक रहा है उसके बेचने में यह सरकार जिम्मेदार है और वित्त मंत्री जी जिम्मेदार हैं । पिछले साल भी कई बार हमने प्रश्न उठाया था और वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसका खंडन किया था । गतवर्ष बजट और प्रश्नों के दौरान पूछा था क्या देश में एक भी थोक व्यापारी ऐसा है जो अपने पैसे से थोक व्यापार करता हो ? सभी व्यापारी बैंकों से पैसा लेकर गल्ले को बैंकों के गोदाम में रखकर गल्ले का संकट पैदा करता है और गल्ले की मांग को बढ़ाकर ह्यूबेडूने दाम पर उसको बेचते हैं । इसलिए इस मुनाफाखोरी में भारत सरकार, हमारा वित्त विभाग और हमारे बैंक जिम्मेदार रहे हैं और सरकार, ने यह नीति नहीं अपनाई कि—मुनाफाखोरों को एक तरफ उत्पादकों को, किसानों को लूटने के लिए और दूसरी तरफ उपभोक्ताओं को लूटने के लिए मीका न दे । और कुछ यह न भी करते लेकिन कम से कम अपना पैसा न देते । लेकिन

इस घर में भाग लग गई घर के चिराग से । अपने पैसे से, सरकारी पैसे से मुनाफाखोरी कराई गई है, बैंकों के पैसे से मुनाफाखोरी कराई गई है । राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों का पैसा देकर सारे देश को लूटा गया है जिसके लिए सरकार की नीति पूर्णतया जिम्मेदार है और जिसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी ने शायद जानकर यह अनजाने कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है ? इसलिए खतरा यह है कि यद्यपि गेहूँ के थोक व्यापार को लेने का निर्णय हो चुका है, चावल का थोक व्यापार एक साल के लिए टाल दिया गया है । दो इस चीज के टालने में, जो चावल का थोक व्यापार इस साल दिया जाना था और एक साल के लिए टाला गया है, पूंजीवाद को एक बुनियादी संरक्षण है । चूंकि आम जनगण की राय से सरकार को चलाना है इसलिए उनके हित की बातें सरकार करेगी लेकिन दूसरी तरफ चूंकि पूंजीवाद और पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ करना है इसलिए काम तो पूंजीपतियों के ही हित में होगा । इस संकट के चलते देश गहरे संकट में पड़ता जा रहा है । चावल के थोक व्यापार को लेने की बात कही गयी है शुरू में, गही कही गई लेकिन बाद में उसे टाला गया ? नतीजे में एक मुसीबत देश को हाथ लग गई । चावल के बड़े उत्पादक और चावल के थोक व्यापारियों ने ऐसा संकट पैदा किया जिसका सबूत हमें आन्ध्र में मिला है । आन्ध्र के उम इलाके में, मैं रायलसीमा की बात नहीं कहता, मैं तेलंगाना की बात नहीं कहता जो कुछ उपेक्षित हैं बल्कि डेलटा इलाका जो सबसे अधिक उपजाऊ इलाका है वहां के बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी जो चावल के उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, जो इलाका सूखा पाड़ित भी नहीं रहा है, वह बहुत हद तक थोक व्यापारी बन चुके हैं—उन सभी ने मिलकर जो संकट पैदा किया है, जो भाग उन्होंने लगाई है यदि गरीबों की और से ऐसी भाग लगे होनी तो पता नहीं नकनी विद्रोह के नाम पर क्या किया जाता । वे बागी जिन्होंने करोड़ों

की बर्बादी की है उनको यहां पर मेहमान बनाकर बुलाया जाता है, निर्मलित किया जाता है, प्रधान मंत्री की और से उनके सामने भाषण होता है लेकिन फिर जो नतीजा हो रहा है वह हम देख रहे हैं। जो भूस्वामियों ने एक विद्रोह वहां पर किया और वह विद्रोह राष्ट्र हित के खिलाफ ऐसी घड़ी में किया गया। बस मालिक, थोक व्यापारी और बड़े बड़े भूस्वामियों ने सभी ने मिलकर चोट की और यह सरकार उनके सामने झुक गई तथा चावल के थोक व्यापार को लेना एक साल के लिए टाल दिया गया।

गेहू के बारे में भी हम जानते हैं कि अभी व्यापारी दकट्टे हुए थे, उन्होंने हड़ताल की धमकी दी है और ऐसे आशंका है कि यह सरकार उनके सामने अगर पूरी तरह से न सही तो कुछ न कुछ झुक जाये (अबमान) भाषण में शायद न झुके लेकिन असल में झुक जाये। अभी तक जो परम्परा रही है और जो व्यवहार रहा है उसी में यह आशंका पैदा होती है। विल मंत्री जी इस बात का पूरी तरह से खण्डन करेंगे, सरकार इसका पूरी तरह खण्डन करे—यह हम चाहेंगे। और तब जो उपद्रव फैलाने का काम करते हैं उनके खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही करे तो देश उसका स्वागत करेगा और हम भी उसका स्वागत करेंगे।

जिन मूल उद्देश्यों को बजट में रखा गया है, इस दौर में हम एक तरफ उत्पादन बढ़ाने का काम करेंगे और इसीलिए इस बजट में शायद जितने बजट पहले प्रस्तुत किए गए थे उनसे ज्यादा अप्रत्यक्ष कर का बोझ जनगण पर दिया गया है। बजट में इस बात को कहा गया है आम जनगण के एक हिस्से को सबसे निचले हिस्से को छोड़ने का प्रयास किया गया है, एक हद तक सही है लेकिन जितने बड़े अप्रत्यक्ष कर का बोझ पड़ा है खासकर मध्यम वर्ग तबके पर या ऊंचे मध्यम वर्ग के तबके पर जो पड़ा है और अप्रत्यक्ष कर के बोझ

से जनगण का कोई भी हिस्सा प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से वंचित नहीं रह सकता है। जो अप्रत्यक्ष करों का इतिहास है शुरू से ही बढ़ता गया है। 1950-51 में 55.4 प्रतिशत अप्रत्यक्ष कर का बोझ दिया गया था कुल बजट के राजस्व का 1960-61 में वह 65 प्रतिशत हो गया, 1970-71 में 71.2 प्रतिशत हो गया और इस बार का जो अंदाजा है उस के अनुसार लगभग 80 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा। तो यह अप्रत्यक्ष कर का बोझ, और दूसरी ओर बड़े पूँजीपतियों को पूरा तरह छूट, यह सरकार को मूल पूँजीवादी नीति को नये रूप में देश के सामने रखना है।

यह कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये हम वातावरण तैयार कर रहे हैं। तो क्या देश के उच्चारदार ही उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सक्षम होंगे या वृद्धा सकेंगे? क्या देश का उत्पादन वही बढ़ा सकेंगे या बढ़ाना चाहते हैं? क्या उन वा हित उत्पादन बढ़ाने में है? क्या हम न नहीं देखा कि पिछले दौर में उत्पादन घटा कर उन्होंने अपना मुनाफा बढ़ाया है। जब देश का क्रय शक्ति नहीं बढ़ती है, तीन चौथाई अबादी खेती पर निर्भर है और करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं पैसा नहीं है, जब नियमित आय वाले लोगों के पास श्रमशक्ति नहीं है ऐसी स्थिति में देश में आंतरिक शक्ति के अभाव में देश में माल की बिक्री घटती है, और घटती है तो यह उच्चारदार उत्पादन बढ़ा कर नहीं, अपनी चीजों के दाम घटा कर नहीं, बल्कि उत्पादन घटा कर अपना मुनाफा बढ़ा कर महंगाई के जरिये अपना मुनाफा कायम रखते हैं और देश की उत्पादन वृद्धि को कुटित करने हैं।

इसी को ले कर हमने देखा, हमारे माननीय वक्ता साहब के पहले जहाँ भाँवर जी भाई थे उन्होंने कहा था कि रिंगन

[श्री भोगेन्द्र शा]

आया है, सस्ती आयी है जब कि योजना बन्द होने के बाद भी 400 कारखाने बड़े मिल मालिकों ने बन्द कर दिये। सस्ती इसलिये आ गयी कि माल बिक नहीं रहा था इसलिये उन्होंने कारखानों को बन्द कर दिया, और उम में सभी माल की कीमत बढ़ती चली गयी। जब कि होना यह चाहिये था कि त्रयशक्ति के अभाव में कीमत घटनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन उत्पादन घटा कर कीमत को उन्होंने बढ़ाया था। तो देश के इजारेदार छोटे लोगों को बढ़ने देना नहीं चाहते, मझोले कारखाने वालों को बढ़ने देना नहीं चाहते, दूसरों को अपने समान नहीं लाना चाहते। मगर कहना है कि इजारेदारों का खात्मा देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये जरूरी है। पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था के अन्दर, व्यक्तिगत पूँजी की व्यवस्था के अन्दर भी उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये इजारेदारों का खात्मा जरूरी है। लेकिन हम बजट के जर्गिये वित्त मंत्री ने ठीक उल्टा किया है। उन को 100 फीसदी छूट दी है जिस में वह और भी देश के उत्पादन को कुंठित करेंगे। छोटे और मझोले उत्पादकों को कारखाने के क्षेत्र में नहीं आने देंगे। इस का लम्बा इतिहास है इसलिये मैं उस में जाना नहीं चाहता। यह उन के हित के खिलाफ है कि वह छोटे और मझोले लोगों को बढ़ने दें। जो छूट दी गयी है उन को कह दिया गया कि तुम अजादी के साथ देश के उत्पादन को, अपना मुनाफा बढ़ा कर, देश के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के काम के लिये तुम आगे बढ़ जाओ।

जोत का सवाल हमारे सामने आया है, मैं उस के व्यारे में नहीं जगझगा, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी नीतियों के अमर एक आध साल से विचार होता आ रहा था जिस से छोटे उत्पादकों को सहायता दी जाय। कृषि क्षेत्र में, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में। प्रीफरेंशियल रेट आफ इंटरैस्ट का सवाल था वित्त मंत्री

जी ने खुद जोर दिया था, निर्णय भी हो चुका है, लेकिन इस बजट के द्वारा हम बात का कोई सकेत नहीं मिलता है। कुछ लोगों को चुनना अलग बात है, मगर सारे देश के पैमाने पर निचले और मझोले तबके के लिये क्या यह प्रीफरेंशियल रेट आफ इंटरैस्ट लागू करने जा रह है जिस से बड़े पैमाने पर ज्यादा उत्पादक आये, जिस से लाखों व्यक्ति जो आज बेकार हैं चाहे इजीनियर हों ओवरसीयर हों, या जो कृषि में थोड़ा पैसा बचा सकेत हा वह बड़े पैमाने पर हर एक जिले में, हर एक अनुमंडल और प्रग्नेड में कुछ उद्योगों को बढ़ा सके, भारत को सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिये इस मामले में पूँजीवादी देशों में भी, मिसाल के लिये जापान को ले वहाँ भी बड़े इजारेदारों को रखते हुए, छोटे उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। क्या हम बजट में कोई छूट ऐसे लोगों को दी गयी है, उस लिये कोई प्रोत्साहन का रस्सा खाला गया है? नहीं खोला गया है। इजारेदारों को पूरा प्रोत्साहन है मगर छोटे तबके के लिये जिस से वह ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन पा सके, ज्यादा मुविधा पा सके, सार देश के पैमाने पर अपने कर्ज बैंकों से ले सके, और सहूलियत सूद की दर पर ले सके, इस की कोई गुंजायश इस बजट से नहीं है। इसलिये हमें चिन्ता है कि देश के उत्पादन में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि 5 प्रतिशत की उत्पादन वृद्धि ज्यादा नहीं है, हम भी मानते हैं कि ज्यादा नहीं है, इस से ज्यादा की वृद्धि हमारे लिये आवश्यक है। तो उस वृद्धि के लिये छोटे और मझोले उत्पादकों को बढ़ावा देना, बड़े पैमाने पर कारखानों को खोलने के लिये उन्मुक्त करना और उन को सहायता देना, उस के लिये बजट में कोई संकेत नहीं है। तो छोटी और बड़ी पूँजी को बढ़ाने के लिये प्रोत्साहन में कमी और इजारेदारों के लिये जो फीसदी छूट, यह तो

बहुत ही बुरे दिनों का सकेन है । समाजवाद का उद्देश्य तो छोड़ दीजिये, जनताविक पञ्जी-वादी व्यवस्था के लिये, एक राष्ट्रीय जन-तांत्रिक व्यवस्था के लिये भी जो कदम होना चाहिये उस में यह बजट सहायक नहीं होने जा रहा है । कई मामलों में यह बजट बाधक होने जा रहा है ।

इसी सदर्भ में कृषि के उत्पादन के बारे में इस बजट में गेना रखा गया है, और यह सही है कि उत्पादन में बाग़बार, पहले भी ख़तरे की घटती बजो थी, कुछ कमी हुई है । इस बाग़ बार यह घटी बजो है, हमारा मामला इस बात का कि प्रस्तुत करती है कि भूमि मुधार किये वगैर कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ने वाला नहीं है । भूमि मुधार के मामलों में वित्त मंत्री की पार्टी ने कलकत्ते में एलान किया था कि 1973 वर्ष को भूमि मुधार का बड़े रूप में लागू करने के वर्ष के रूप में मनायेगे, भूमि का बटवारा करेगे । लेकिन हम सभी जानते हैं कि वित्त मंत्री के अपने राज्य में, महाराष्ट्र का जो नया भूमि हदबन्दी कानून है वह पूरी तरह से बेकार है, वाहियात है, उस के अधीन एक भी बड़े भू-स्वामी की जमीन नहीं ली जायगी । माननीय भगत जी ने 50 लाख एकड़ की बात कही है, जो मेरी राय में ज्यादा नहीं है, उस से भी ज्यादा जमीन मिल सकती है । लेकिन उस दिशा में इस द्वावे से कोई उठता नहीं दिखायी देता । वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये, बेकारी दूर करने के लिये, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास लाने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिये पहली बात यह है कि जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं उन को अपनी जमीन मिले, उस के बाद उन को कर्जा मिले सहूलियत की दर पर जिस से बेकारी भी दूर हो और उत्पादन भी बढ़ सके ।

अभी हाल में लाल बहादुर इस्टीमेट, प्लान के अनुगृह नारायण सिंह, इस्टीमेट के विशेषज्ञों ने सम्मेलन किया था, पूर्णिया और बिहार के अन्य जिलों में जाच के लिए गए थे, और आज ही के 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' भूखबार में उन्होंने ने कहा कि किस तरह से 10,000 एकड़ जमीन वाले लोग बिहार में मिनिस्टर हैं, और कानून के मुताबिक 15 एकड़ में ज्यादा फालतू जमीन नहीं है, आख में देखने पर इतना बड़ा फार्म है, लेकिन बाग़ पर 15 एकड़ से ज्यादा फालतू जमीन नहीं है । ऐसे लोग आज मिनिस्टर बने हुए हैं, जितने लोग मिडिकेंट और जजस में थे वे सब रिट कर बाप में पहुँच गए हैं । पहुँचे इसलिए नहीं कि बचे लोकप्रिय हो गए हैं, पहुँच गए इसलिए हैं कि इन को भीतर से दखल करो क्योंकि बाहर में परास्त नहीं कर सकते । 1971-72 के चुनाव में जनता ने जो विश्वास दिया उस का दुर्पयोग आज वह कर रहे हैं । जो 1971, 1972 में पिछले साल बागला देश के मामले में इन में खिलाफ थे वे सभी इन के ऊपर भीतर से कब्जा करने लग गए हैं, और यह सरकार मूल रूप में उन नीतियों पर चल रही है । तो देहात में बेकारी दूर करने के लिए, ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए जमीन का बटवारा हो, और थोड़ी जमीन लोगों को मिले, उन के लिए विशेष राहत वित्तीय व्यवस्था के जरिए सारे देश के पैमाने पर हो, इस का कोई सुझाव इस बजट में नहीं दिया गया है । यह अत्यंत निराशा की बात है । सारे देश के पैमाने पर छोटे खेतिहारों को जिन को मार्जिनल फार्मर्स कहते हैं, जिन की तादाद दो तिहाई है, उन को सहायता देने के लिए, ज्यादा जमीन देने के लिए, बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इसलिए बेकारी कम करने में यह बजट थोड़ा सा भी सहायक होगा इस में सन्देह होता है । जब छोटे उद्योग बड़े पैमाने पर न बढ़ें, और भूमि का वितरण बड़ी तेजी से कर के उन को सहूलियत दर पर

(श्री भोगेश्वर झा)

पैसे न दिए जायें तो बेकारी का सवाल हल करना एक सपना देखने के बराबर होगा।

मैंने पिछली बार भी इस सवाल को उठाया था, वित्त मंत्री ने कह दिया कि यह वित्तीय नियम के खिलाफ है, आप नहीं समझते हैं इसलिए ऐसा कह रहे हैं। अभी भी जो उत्पादन में कमी हुई है उस का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण मिचई की उचित व्यवस्था न होना है। राजस्थान नहर, गडक नहर, पश्चिमी कोसी नहर, या श्रीगंज जो ऐसी योजनाएं देश में हैं जिन के जरिए पंचमो लाख एंगड जमीन सिंचित होगी उन को जल्दी पूरा किया जाए। जहां तक राजस्थान नहर गयी है, कुछ इलाका अब बागान बन चुका है, जो कल तक रेगिस्तान था। वह थार का इलाका है। पैसे की कमी के कारण उन की पूर्ति में बाधा पड़ती है।

15.30 hrs.

बैंकों का यह हाल है कि पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर बैंकों में जमा 67 प्रतिशत हुआ है, जो एक जवाब के जरिए मुझे मालूम हुआ है, और कर्ज का वितरण उस में से 57 प्रतिशत हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह से पैसा जमा रहा बैंकों के पास तो कल घाटे का सवाल पेश होगा क्योंकि बैंकों को अपना सूद देना पड़ेगा लेकिन बैंकों को उन का सूद नहीं जायेगा। मैं पूछना हूँ कि बैंकों का यह पैसा केन्द्रीय सरकार बड़ी योजनाओं को अपने हाथ में ले कर क्यों नहीं लगा सकती? वह पैसा इकट्ठे वाला नहीं है। वह कागज के नोट गेहूँ होकर, चावल हो कर और कपास हो कर निकलेगा और देश के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी। यह राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपना पैसा बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में लगाने की बात नहीं है। राजस्थान का इलाका हमारा सरहद्दी इलाका है। बीकानेर के इलाके का

राजस्थान नहर से उबार हो सकता है। लेकिन इस के लिए वित्त मंत्री और वित्त विभाग बाड़े भा रहा है कि इस काम के लिए हम पैसा नहीं देंगे। इतनी बड़ी योजनाओं के लिए अगर आप बैंक से पैसा नहीं देंगे तो बैंकों का पैसा उपयोग में नहीं आयेगा। वह पड़ा रहेगा और आप घाटे की ओर बढ़ते रहेंगे। एक तरह पैसा काम में नहीं आ रहा है और आप को सूद देना पड़ रहा है दूसरी तरफ देश खाद्यान्न मकट में पड़ रहा है और घोषित नीति के खिलाफ मजबूर हो कर हम को अमरीका से गन्ना मगाना पड़ेगा। उस गन्ने में धतूरा डालने की जो बात है, वह एक अलग मामला है। अमरीका में मक्का और धतूरा साथ ही पैदा होने हैं, लेकिन यह उन की नीति का हिस्सा है क्योंकि अमरीका की नीतियों के बारे में कहा जाता कि वहां पीछे में धातू करने का प्रयास होता है। कच्चा चाँदी जब सोवियत रूस को जा रही थी तब अमरीका ने उस जहाज को घेरा था और उस की अपने सी आई ए ने उस में कमिश्नी ऐसी चीजें मिला दी थी जिन ने चीनी को खराब करा दिया, ताकि वह चीनी सोवियत रूस खायें तो फिर वह दुबारा उस को क्यूबा से न ले। जब अमरीका हमारी नाकेबन्दी किए हुए था पिछले साल उस समय उस को जो निराशा हाथ लगी क्या उसका ही जवाब तो वह धतूरा भेज कर नहीं दे रहा है? लेकिन यह अलग मामला है।

हम को मजबूर हो कर जो बाहर से मगाना पड़ रहा है उस की पूछभूमि में मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि अगर पुराने वित्त विशेषज्ञ राय न दें तो कायदे को बदल कर राजस्थान, गंगा और पश्चिम कोसी नहरों को और इस तरह की दूसरी योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले कर बैंकों से उन को फाइनेंस करे। यह कोई अनहोनी बात नहीं होगी। एक समय था जब बड़े बड़े वित्त विशेषज्ञ कहा करते थे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण देश के हित

के खिलाफ होगा, सामाजिक नियंत्रण आना चाहिए। वह कहाँ करते थे कि बैंक चौपट हो जायेंगे, लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद हम ने देखा कि बैंकों में जमा धन कितना ज्यादा बढ़ गया है और कोई संकट नहीं आया।

ऐसी स्थिति में जिस बात की ओर मैं इशारा करना चाहूँगा वह यह कि जिस दौर से हम आये हुए हैं, अर्थात् महंगाई की वृद्धि से उस के इस बजट से रुकने का साबल नहीं है। महंगाई में वृद्धि होने जा रही है और यह बजट उस को और ज्यादा बढ़ायेगा, और कई मामलों में तो यह महंगाई बढ़नी शुरू भी हो गई है। महंगाई में वृद्धि तो स्वाभाविक है और सबों की जेबों पर चोट पड़ेगी और बड़े पैमाने पर असन्तोष भी व्यक्त होगा। असन्तोष का बीजा इस्तेमाल होना शुरू भी हो गया है। हम ने आंध्र में उस चीज को देखा है और अभी भी वह खतरा सामने है। वित्त मंत्री के अपने गढ़ दम्बई में जो घटना हाल में हुई है उस को भी हम ने देखा है। (व्यवधान) आज दम्बई ने जिम बात का सबूत दिया है वह सिर्फ एक ही स्थान में नहीं है। हम ने देखा कि एक तरफ मुस्लिम लीग और जन संघ मिल जाते हैं और चोट करते हैं। आंध्र में यह लोग मिल गए हैं, अभी यह अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के सवाल पर दिल्ली में एक सम्मेलन हुआ। यह सब सुनियोजित चीजें चल रही हैं और उस के पीछे कोई सिद्धांत या नीति की बातें नहीं मालूम पड़ रही हैं।

एक समय था जब जन संघ एक अखण्ड भारत की बात करता था, भाषावार राज्यों के खिलाफ था। वही आज तीग, चालिस या पचास राज्यों की बात करता है जिस से वह एक इलाके को दूसरे इलाके के साथ लड़ाये और टकराए। इस तरह ने भारत को खण्ड खण्ड करने का प्रयास हो रहा है। अगर इस तरह से असन्तोष बढ़ेगा तो वह उस का बीजा इस्तेमाल करने से बाज

नहीं आयेगा। पहले दम्बई में हुआ, फिर आंध्र में और उस के बाद दूसरे यों में होगा। दम्बई में तो खतरे की घटी बज भी चुकी है। ऐसी स्थिति में कठोर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

हम को चाहिए कि हम महंगाई न बढ़ने दें और महंगाई बढ़ाने वाली ताकतों को नियंत्रण में रखें, यह न हो कि वह चोर बाजारी भी करें और उन को खुली छूट भी दी जाये, जैसा मोदी साहब के मामले से हुआ। आज सबों का मालूम है कि नजर-बन्दी का वारंट हटाने के बावजूद वह मुजरिम है, और वही मुजरिम जिम के ऊपर मुकदमा चल रहा है, स्वयम् गवर्नर गाह साहब का मेजबान रहा है। साफ बात है कि कोई भी मामूली अफसर उन के ऊपर हाथ उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं करेगा। जो चोरबाजारी कर रहे हैं, देश के गौरव जर्म कर रहे हैं, उन्हें थाने पुरस्कृत कर रहे हैं, जो भीतर रहे या बाहर गये उगत सम्मान पायेंगे। लेकिन जो उप वक्त परेशान है अगर वह असन्तोष को व्यक्त करने के लिए सही कदम उठाने हैं तो आप उन का जाओ न और गाली में दमन करने दें और हाल में भी यह हुआ है। भूमिमुधार कानून लागू करने के लिए जो लोग बढ़ रहे हैं उन में से, आप जानते हैं कि मेरे क्षेत्र में सात नेता एक साथ कत्ल कर दिए गए कत्ल करने वाला मे से एक साहब जो एक साल पहले मिडिकेट में थे, अब बिहार के डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं। उन्हें जेल में होना चाहिए था, पुलिस डायरी और मेमो आफ विडेंस के कानून के मुताबिक उन को जेल में होना चाहिए था। लेकिन वे जेल में नहीं हैं। डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं। हर जगह पर लोग मबूत को खत्म करने पर लगे हुए हैं। बिहार के इतिहास में ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ कि सात नेताओं की राजनीतिक हत्या एक साथ कर दी जाये बिना किसी टकराव के या बिना किसी मुकामले के। एक तरफ कानूनों को लागू करने के लिए, भूमि-

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा

सुधार कानून है, चोरबाजारी के खिलाफ कानून है, प्रयास करता है सरकारी यन्त्र और भूस्वामियों को मदद के लिए, चोरबाजारियों की मदद के लिए चला जाता है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो गुमराह करते हैं देश को, जैसे आंध्र में, उन को दायन देते हैं, जो कानून को भंग करते हैं उन को बढ़ने है कि हम निकाल देंगे तो वह कहते हैं कि हम अब निकलेंगे, अब उठेंगे अब, बैठेंगे, और उस तरह से उठ बैठ वह कर रहे हैं। लेकिन किसी कांग्रेस के नेता में यह ताकत नहीं है कि वह कहे कि अलग हो जाओ। उस लिए आंध्र में तोड़ने वाले कांग्रेसी अलग है, जोड़ने वाले कांग्रेसी अलग है, कौन असली है और कौन नकली है किसी को यह कहने की हिम्मत कांग्रेस पार्टी में नहीं है। देश की सबसे बड़ी पार्टी का यह हाल है जिसका 1971 में सारे देश ने अपना विश्वास दिया था और आशा की थी कि खेते की घड़ी में उस बजट के जरिए एक ऐसा आधार तैयार करेंगी जिसमें हम उन शक्तियों को रोक जो कमजोर हैं और उन शक्तियों को मजबूत कर जो देश की एकता, देश के विकास और सामाजिक न्याय के पक्ष में हैं। वह आधार इस वित्त बजट के जरिए नहीं तैयार किया गया है।

बहुत रोज से हम परेशान हो रहे हैं विदेशी मुद्रा के मामले को लेकर और आज हाल यह हो गया है कि विदेशी मुद्रा सूद की अदायगी में तो चली जाती है, लेकिन विदेशों से मिलने वाला कर्ज नहीं के बराबर हो गया है, लगभग शून्य हो गया है। क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि बिना दुश्मनी किए हुए हम दस साल के लिए हम अमरीका को और जिन मुल्कों को विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में हम को सूद की बड़ी रकम देनी पड़ रही है उन को देना रोक दें? चूंकि हम मुसीबत में हैं इस लिए दस साल तक उन को देना हम रोक दें और जो पैसा इस तरह से बचे उस को हम दूसरे

कामों में लगायें। मैं आशा करता था कि इस साल के बजट के जरिए वित्त मंत्री कोई ऐसा मुझाब देश के सामन रखेंगे। यह कोई बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कदम नहीं है, बहुत से देशों ने इस काम को किया है लेकिन ऐसा करना हमारे लिये अनिवार्य हो गया है।

मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि हम जो चीज बाहर भेज सकते हैं और चीज हम दूसरों से ले सकते हैं उन का आदान प्रदान क्यों न करें? जो जवाब मिला उस में मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई। कहा गया कि उस में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो जायेगा उस लिए हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे डालर और पाउंड का जो विश्व बाजार है उस का प्रभाव हमारे ऊपर पड़ा है। बिना रुपया का अवमूल्यन किए हुए, हमारे रुपया का अवमूल्यन हो गया है। मैं समझता था कि अपने बजट भाषण में वित्त मंत्री उस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे कि यह चोट हम पर कहा नव पड़ी है और कहेंगे कि हम उन के साथ ही व्यापार करेंगे जिन के साथ हमारा व्यापार रुपयों में होता है। लेकिन इस डर में कि वही यह पक्षपात न मान लिया जाये, हमें यह लिखित जवाब मिला है ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता। मैं कहता हूँ कि आज हम उन से भी व्यापार करते हैं जो हम में केवल सोना पाउंड या डालर मांगते हैं। यह क्या पक्षपात नहीं है? इस बजट में उस नीति पर कोई चोट नहीं की गई है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बजट शुद्ध पूँजीवादी बजट है। कोई भी पूँजीवादी राज्य व्यवस्था वाली सरकार का ऐसा ही बजट हो सकता है। इसीलिए जो इस व्यवस्था में विश्वास करते हैं उनको चबराहट नहीं है, उन्होंने खुशियाँ जाहिर की हैं। सदन में कुछ लोग जिन को न अपने बारे में शक है और न दूसरे लोगों के बारे में और उन्होंने भी खुशियाँ जाहिर की हैं। यह सी फीसदी करोड़ पतियों और हजारों दारों के हित में बजट जाता है। इस बजट के जरिए देश में असन्तोष

फैलेगा, महगाई बढ़ेगी। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के लोग भी उप अमन्तोष का नेतृत्व करेंगे और साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को और फूटवादी तत्वा का भोका नहीं देगे कि वे लोगों को गुमराह कर सकें। जन आन्दोलन का वे भी नेतृत्व करेंगे ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ। अमजीवी हो, कलम से काम करने वाले हों, हाथ से काम, और मेहनत करने वाले हो, हथौड़े से मेहनत करने वाले हो, खुदरा दूकानदार हो सब को एक मजबूत जन आन्दोलन के रूप में सरकार के सामन आना होगा। अगले सप्ताह ६म मार्च से देश के लाखों लाख अमजीवी टन पार्लियामेंट के सामने आते जा रहे हैं, देश के कोने कोने से वे आग, देश की एकता और देश की अखण्डता का सबूत ले कर आयेगे, कन्याकुमारी से ले कर काश्मीर तक और काठियावाड़ से ले कर मणिपुर तक, देश के कोने कोने से लोग आयेगे और इसलिये आयेगे कि सरकार में मनदाताओं को जो वचन दिया था, जो विश्वास दिलाया था, उस पर अमल करे, देश का आगे बढ़ाए। अगर ऐसा होता है तो जिस तरह से देश की जनता ने १९७०-७१ में हमारा साथ दिया था आगे भी वह हमारा साथ देगी। अगर हम उनकी पूर्ति की ओर आगे नहीं बढ़े तो फिर संकट बढ़ेगे आन्दोलन होंगे। छोटी उम्र तक के बच्चों ने गाना गुरु कर दिया है फिल्म का गाना, वादा किया है तो निभाना पड़ेगा, जो आपन वादे किए हैं उनको आप पूरा करें। मैं समझता था कि इस बजट के जरिये कम से कम उसका कोई संकेत दिया जाएगा। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। अगर अब भी ऐसा नहीं होता है और सरकार अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं करती है तो देश के करोड़ों जन गण शान्तिपूर्ण जन आन्दोलन के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ेंगे और वलों की सब दीवारें गिरेंगी और कांग्रेस समेत सभी जनतंत्र प्रेमी एक मंच पर खड़े होंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ ताकि अराधवादी, सम्प्रदायवादी और फूटवादी तत्वों का हम मुकाबला कर सकें और उनको लोगों को गुमराह करने का मौका न मिले।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvatu-puzah): Mr. Deputy-Speaksr, Sir I rise to support the budget proposals. But to say so is not to say that I am fully satisfied with, or that I am not disturbed by, the board economic picture which is unfolding itself before the country in the year under review. The picture is far from encouraging. The year of the budget is a very important year, a very crucial year. Two years have passed after this Parliament was elected on a clear mandate and we are entering the third year. We are in the final year of the Fourth Plan. We are going to the Fifth Plan. Therefore, the year 1973-74 is a very important year and this year has got to be made an occasion for a retrospective review of the developments in the economic front from the year that we were elected to this Parliament.

The Finance Minister has correctly pin-pointed and enumerated the objectives we have in view. I must compliment him for the clarity and definiteness with which the objectives have been delineated. I remember, in 1971-73 when he presented the budget speech he said that we must be able at least to crystallize and clarify the objectives and strategies we have to pursue.

When I was speaking on the General Budget last year, I complained that the picture was not clear. I am happy that in this year, very specifically and very clearly, he has said what exactly are the objectives we have in view, in framing the Budget proposals and in pursuing the economic policies.

But, nevertheless, the economic condition in this country is far from satisfactory. This is a matter which has been clearly admittedly the Government themselves, as is borne out by the Economic Review.

Now, in the course of the last three years, including 1973-74, the revenue side of the Government and the investment side of the Government have gone up very considerably. I was just making a comparison. In 1970-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

71, the revenue receipts were Rs. 3391 crores. In 1973-74, the revenue is Rs. 4837 crores, an increase of about Rs. 1500 crores—about 45 per cent increase. The capital receipts have also gone up considerably. Therefore, on the receipts side we have made considerable advance. People have contributed considerably to the Exchequer. Considerable resources have come into the hands of the Government, to the tune of about Rs. 2000 crores in the course of the last three years. On the other hand, Sir, people have loaned to the Government considerable amount. Whereas the internal debt in 1970-71 was Rs. 7466 crores, the internal debt in 1973-74 is Rs. 10441 crores—an increase of Rs. 3,000 crores. The external debt in 1970-71 was Rs. 6576 crores and it is today Rs. 7560 crores, an increase of about Rs. 1000 crores. The internal debt and external debt together, the increase effected, from 1970-71, the moment we took over is about Rs. 4000 crores. Altogether, the other liabilities apart, about Rs. 6000 crores of additional resources are coming into the hands of the Government on a yearly basis. Therefore, resources which have been mobilised and which have been made available to the Government have increased considerably. On the resources side, nobody can complain.

With all these budgetary arrangements, what exactly is the economic picture? The economic picture is far from satisfactory. It is extremely distressing.

On the agricultural front, the production has gone down. But it is satisfying that the production is not lower than the average year, except of course, the year of 1970-71. In spite of the fall in production, agricultural production is still the highest, barring that one year.

On the industrial front production has gone down. Employment has not moved up; prices are spiralling up and the amounts that we have to pay as debt services are moving up. Alto-

gether, the picture is not very satisfactory. The effort the Finance Minister made was to grapple with the situation and to face up to the situation as best as he could. Drought situation developed, famine conditions prevailed, prices moved up and to meet all these, the Finance Minister has given considerable financial cushion to the total tune of about Rs. 600 crores, in the course of the last year: Emergency agricultural production—Rs. 190 crores; Relief operations Rs.—145 crores, Assistance to the States—about Rs. 55 crores, Loans to the States—Rs. 153 crores, Food subsidy about Rs. 17 crores. These amounts were pumped in. This was inevitable. It had to be. But, what is the result? The result is inevitable. In a year, where the deficit was expected to be Rs. 250 crores, it has moved up to the tune of Rs. 550 crores. On the receipts side, Capital and Revenue, the increase from the budgeted estimate is to the tune of Rs. 715 crores. Hence, altogether for meeting the contingencies and to take over the cooking coal and other concerns, we had to put in about Rs. 635 crores, we should have been able to break-even at least Rs. 250 crores. Nevertheless, the deficit has moved up to Rs. 500 crores. Maybe inevitable. Nevertheless, the deficit position is before us. The deficit position has its inescapable repercussions on the price front. Who is exactly suffering? It is only the fate of the common man that I am trying to project here. It is for us to find a solution.

With has the price-spiralling taken place? We are told that there was a drought. But the drought position brought down the agricultural production not abysmally low, only lower than what was the production in 1970-71. That is all. Taking into account other years, the production is still high. Therefore, we should have been able to keep the prices in check. But we were not able to do because the deficit financing had come in. Maybe, nobody has to be blamed for it. The developments were such that deficit

financing had to be resorted to. What increase. The capital receipts have I am trying to say is that altogether the conditions are such that we cannot take a complacent attitude with respect to the future. Whatever may be confident assertions, whatever may be the bold position we take, whatever may be the rosy anticipations that we may try to cultivate in our mind, the position does not seem to be promising for something very good for the future.

Now, the State Budgets are coming in. The general tune is deficit, from State to State. You have, of course, written off the State over-drafts or adjusted the over-drafts to the tune of Rs. 412 crores. It is just carrying over the debt to some other account. The deficits are still remaining there. You may be adjusting their over drafts but they have their own needs and they need money. The deficits State Budgets are coming in. You cannot take into account the deficit of Central Budget only. The deficit of the Central Budget and the deficits of State Budgets have got to be taken together. The overall deficit is going to be as would appear from the State Budgets that are coming in rather too heavy which may have inevitable repercussions on the price rise.

It is here that we have got to concern ourselves. We have given a definite promise to the people that the prices will be controlled. However, the deficit position, as is well known, is a draft on the common man, on the resources of the community. That hits the common man most. The important question is: How to keep the price position at an even level. Certain structural changes are necessary. Unless we are able to effect structural changes whereunder the elementary necessities of the common man could be had at a reasonable price, I do not think we will be able to keep the price level at a comfortable level. It is likely to go up further. This is a challenge that we have to face.

We are trying to take over the food-grains trade. There are divergent

voices coming up. Be that as it may, are we clear about our objective. Are we going to take over the foodgrains trade in a very serious manner? When you say, you are going to take over the marketed surplus, are you going to touch the real problem? Taking over the marketed surplus means how much? What is going to be the change effected thereby? Are you or are you not going to take over the entire trade in foodgrains? Are you going to make some structural changes whereby distribution to the common man could be guaranteed at a definite price? As indications are, nothing is to be seen that we are prepared to go ahead with it.

One thing is clear that the prices are moving up, not necessarily because of the production has crashed down. The prices are going up because they are being manipulated. If the planning has got any meaning, the essential commodities will have to be provided to the common man. The Finance Minister speaks about structural changes. In part B of his Budget Speech, he has made a mention of structural changes. May I ask in all humility what structural changes are taking place in this country? Of course, the banks were nationalised. On the financial apparatus side, there is a structural change. But, even there, is the structural changes far-reaching enough, deep enough? Has it served the purpose for which nationalisation took place? That depends on the direction in which the bank credit is being given. An analysis has got to be made as to how much bank credit is going to whom how much is the common man getting, how much has gone to small entrepreneurs. Various schemes are there. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Is the common man getting the credit? Are industries coming up on the basis of credit from banks, or is the credit being given, pumped out, to the big houses and concerns? I do not know. I am only asking for information. This sort of an analysis is absolutely necessary.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

The names of directors on the Reserve Bank Board of Directors have been published. I do not want to comment on anything concerning the Reserve Bank of India, but I find that persons who are supposed to be on known to be the biggest citadels of money are put on the Board of Directors. If the purpose is to take it to the common man, my submission is that the sort of structural change that we want must come in

Then I come to the question of black money. How are we attacking black money? It remains a challenge. In spite of the great mandate that we got, in spite of the solid backing that this Parliament is able to give to the Government, in spite of the unchallenged power that the Government is able to command, how is it that a few people, having the black money, are showing faces at us and making fools of us? Is it not possible to devise some measure whereby we can attack it? Last year, we passed a law. The law said that any property which is purchased with an under-valuation in the registered document could be taken over. One year has gone by. I am seeking of the Finance Minister the information as to how many cases have been taken? Could we not take over any single property so far, during the course of 12 months? Has there been no under-valuation which has taken place in the course of 12 months? It is not enough that Government have good intentions. It is necessary that the apparatus of the Government moves in to implement the declared policies and intentions of the Government. When Parliament passed that law, that extraordinary law, it should have been apparent to the officials, to the bureaucracy of this country, to the people who are in charge of it, that proceedings have to be initiated against people who are selling or buying properties with under-valuation. It is absolutely clear that hundreds and thousands of registrations must have been taking place. Otherwise, there was no need for such a law. The very fact that we passed

a law shows that we were convinced that under-valuation was taking place. Twelve months have gone by. Still, why is it that no action has been taken against them?

Coming to the question of hoarding, how are we handling it? We have got the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. This Act is both for the State Government and for the Central Government to enforce. I was depressed this morning when I heard Mr. Annasaheb P. Shinde, while answering a question, said that they were advising the State Government. Is it a matter in which we have absolutely no responsibility? Where we are satisfied that hoarding is taking place do we not have the jurisdiction or the power to initiate proceedings? Or, are we merely a stand at the door of the State Government with the advice to take action against those persons? Are we so helpless? The picture is this that the common man is oppressed by the monopolists, is oppressed by the hoarders, oppressed by persons who are indulging in profiteering. The common man is looking at us to defend him against these anti-social forces which are attacking him. He will judge us by the action that we take to defend him. We will be judged by the massive action that we take or we show ourselves eager to take for the purpose of defending the common man.

We must proceed ahead in pursuit of the intentions which we have incorporated in this Budget. I must congratulate the Finance Minister for the provisions he had made in the Budget. Development has not been cut down. Plan provisions are increased. Rs 150 crores are given so that spillover schemes are taken up. The country is made ready to take up the Fifth Plan. Rs 125 crores of last year is to be continued this year also, so that employment opportunities are generated in the country. The solicitude and the anguish of the Finance Minister for the difficulties of those who are unemployed are more than apparent in this Budget. It is for the

bureaucracy and the various departments of the Government of India to implement the schemes in such a manner that we realise the objectives which we have got in view.

Here is another instance of gap between Governmental earnestness and bureaucratic sluggishness. Provisions have been made to augment housing schemes. In Kerala we took them up and one lakh housing scheme was launched. We took it up, depending upon Government promise that Rs. 150 for development of land will be given. The Prime Minister came there and inaugurated certain houses which we constructed. Then it was said that not Rs. 150 but only 50 per cent will be given. For whom and for what purpose is this cut-down done? When a commitment is made it should be honoured.

The policies are good and intentions are good. But the essence of the matter is its implementation. In the process of implementation structural changes are necessary, not only in the part of State Governments but in our whole economic front. Land reforms have got to be implemented. Proper public distribution system is necessary.

I congratulate him in the matter of taxing luxury goods. What matters is not so much the amount that you get as the principle involved. If you want to use only luxury goods you must pay through your nose. Luxury goods must be taxed in favour of mass production of goods needed for mass consumption. That has to be the policy which we have to implement in the long run.

I welcome the budget proposals to the extent they go in spite of my own feeling that the economic picture is not good enough. All the same, I am sure that we will go ahead and solve the problems of our people. I support the Budget.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGGARWAL
(Moradabad): We as a nation are com-

mitted to radical change, social transformation and economic reconstruction. Service to Daridra Narayan and Artik Swaraj are the twin mottos of our economic life. To achieve the basic minimum to 220 million people now living below the poverty line is a national objective. But, Sir, per capita availability of pulses has gone down to 47 gm- as compared to 51.9 gms, in 1969-70. Further, the consumption rate of other essential items of commodities like edible oils, sugar and cotton cloth has also gone down during the last two years.

15.36 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARI** in the chair.]

Sir, I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether we are going forward or backward. This is the simple question which I would like to ask the Finance Minister. While we talk glibly of 'garibi hatao' what is happening is that beggary is growing. The economic policies are to be judged entirely by performance. But it is unfortunate that this economic policy, of which we are talking so much and so loudly, results or has resulted only in economic stagnation and widely prevalent corruption.

Sir, the Indian people are greatly known for their idealism. But it is unfortunate that this idealism has been replaced by an ideology, and because of this ideology the common man has paid a heavy price. The high cost of the ideology is so much that the common man really is feeling the pinch.

Rapid growth of State monopolies is the essence of democratic socialism. Day in and day out we blame the bureaucracy but we still pursue the policy of bureaucratisation of the entire economy. Why? This ideology has actually perpetuated poverty both

[Shri Virendra Agarwal] in terms of galloping prices and greater unemployment, we know that the prices since 1969-70 have gone up from 171.6 to 211.4 in December 1972. We also know that during the last one year the prices have gone up by 15 per cent. Similarly, the number of job-seekers has gone up from 40.68 lakhs in 1971-72 to 68.79 lakhs in 1972. The future looks rather bleak and I can say with all possible force at my command that the present political leadership has found itself thoroughly incompetent to deliver the goods.

The Finance Minister has talked greatly in terms of five objects, and they are:

1. Curbing inflation through judicious combination of demand management, increased production of basic wage goods and public distribution system.
2. Improvements in growth prospects of vigorous efforts to increase the rate of saving.
3. Greater social justice, reduction in disparities of income and consumption.
4. Rapid increase in employment opportunities.
5. Step-up in exports—restraint on imports—promotion of self-reliance.

There is hardly anybody in the country who would differ with these national objects. But what do we see in the Budget? The Budget has turned out to be a pedestrian search for additional taxes which is entirely devoid of new economic thinking. The Budget lacks direction, and has done nothing to effectively combat the massive inflation which has played havoc with the poor.

This budget, to me, is entirely inflationary, anti-poor and anti-people. This budget has done nothing either to generate saving, or to promote economic and industrial growth or to

create employment opportunities for the teeming millions and to improve the living standards of 220 million people. If we see what the Finance Minister has done during the last four years, we see that a heavy and massive dose of deficit financing and additional taxation has been placed on the economy. If you just see the taxation figures, in 1969-70 it was Rs. 248 crores, in 1970-71 it was Rs. 170 crores, in 1971-72 it was Rs. 293 crores, in 1972-73 was Rs. 183 crores and now it is Rs. 293 crores. Similarly, the figures of deficit financing are: 1969-70, Rs. 50 crores; 1970-71 Rs. 359 crores; in 1971-72 Rs. 519 crores and 1972-73 Rs. 550 crores. Thus while we have raised more than Rs. 1,000 crores as taxes during the last four years, we have had deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 1,500 crores during these years.

The Finance Minister is very fond of talking of a philosophy. If I were to describe it in simple words, the Government's philosophy is to go on squandering the nation's resources on non-plan and non-development expenditure and at the end of the year lost and grab as much as it can in the name of socialism, development and defence.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No stronger words than that?

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL: The Finance Minister has raised more than Rs. 1689 crores during the last one year over and above the budgetary allocations. These Rs. 1689 crores, to me it looks, he has squandered on current consumption; it has not gone for any planned development in the country.

The growth rate has, on the other hand, come down to 1.5 per cent. I have been pleading with the Finance Minister that it is not mobilisation of resources through additional taxation and deficit financing every year but better management and utilisation

of resources which is urgently required, if he is really keen to take the country forward. The economic policy needs to be so designed as to acquire larger revenues by creating more wealth rather than this sort of resource mobilisation. Poverty and unemployment in urban and rural areas can never be tackled by budgetary provisions but only by creating an effective Machinery to help lakhs of small entrepreneurs for whom more and more attractive areas of agricultural and industrial production should be reserved without any loopholes. The new climate for a higher growth rate can be achieved only by reversing the present fiscal policy. If the Finance Minister expects to revive the economy, if the private sector is to step up production, if he wants employment to be generated, the whole process of taxing the country every year and having a massive dose of deficit financing must be reversed. Bold incentives for savings, retained profits for reinvestment and new investments are very necessary for economic revival.

What do we see? In 1972-73, the Finance Minister talked of the budget being essentially growth-oriented. I would like to know exactly how much plan outlay he has set for 1973-74.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His group has a total of 35 minutes. His whip has indicated that there are two speakers, himself and Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia. He can take half the time and she the other half.

SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL. I will take 30 minutes and she 10.

In 1972-73, the central plan allocation was stepped up by Rs. 332 crores as against the proposed Rs. 135 crores in 1973-74. The income in Central, State and Union territories in 1972-73 was Rs. 710 crores. In 1973-74, it is claimed to be Rs. 345 crores. If Rs. 150 crores for advance action on the Fifth Plan is excluded, the Central allocation probably except for

power will be down in size in 1973-74. For agriculture, it will be down by Rs. 28 crores, for industry and minerals, it will be down by Rs. 35 crores; for transport and communication, it will be down by Rs. 36 crores. The budget speaks rather poorly for the state of planning in the country, and it is rather misleading to claim that it will be Rs. 345 crores, which is nine per cent above the last allocation; while our prices are rising at the rate of 15 per cent, it will be a rise in growth rate actually in real terms less than zero? This is what I want to ask. The Finance Minister claims that our Plan outlay has gone up. I plead with the Finance Minister that the Plan outlay has gone down, and this year, the growth rate was 1.5 per cent. I can predict that next year, the growth rate will be minus zero.

We have talked a great deal about the of the public sector. We have heard that in the public sector we must acquire the commanding heights and must have a dominant position in the economy. But we want to know to what extent the public sector has proved to be the pace-setter for increasing the public and household savings. You will see at present that, while the Government saving has remained at 1.5 per cent for the last 20 years, its revenues have increased ten-fold. Again, every three out of each five household savings get into the hands of the Government. Thus, the household savings have been soaked to such an extent that there is hardly any scope for any non-governmental activity.

The Government investment has also taken a back seat, because there is a propensity for the Government to go on spending by way of current consumption expenditure. The additional yield of Rs. 1,000 crores in 1972-73 which is spent on current consumption is a clear indication in that direction.

In the matter of Government undertakings, according to your report on currency and finance for 1971-72, there

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]
is a dis-saving of Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 50 crores. I want to know whether the public sector is not a parasitic—almost like lynch sucking the blood of the nation rather than a source of blood and energy which we need. At the moment, what we need is not a lynch but a functional socialism rather than a parasitic socialism which has placed a heavier burden on the people.

Now I come to price stability. The Finance Minister has claimed, and I know the spokesmen of the Finance Minister immediately after the presentation of the budget claimed, that the price increase will not be more than 0.4 per cent. To me, it looks rather absurd and foolish on the part of the Finance Ministry's spokesmen to make such a claim. We know that within the first week of the presentation of the budget, the prices have shot up by one per cent. This sort of bluff on the people will not yield results in this country. This sort of bluff must stop. We must know actually why the prices are rising at a faster rate.

We know the Finance Minister has talked a great deal about financing of Rs. 85 crores. We know that the Pay Commission report is still to come where we expect an additional burden of Rs. 135 crores. While we know that the Government of India is taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains, the Government have not yet given us the estimates of the wholesale trade. I know that it will cost to Government not less than Rs. 400 crores. We also know that the Finance Minister has not taken into account the food subsidy. If these are taken into account, deficit financing for the current year will be much higher than Rs. 85 crores. I will not be surprised if it goes beyond the limit specified for 1972-73.

Sir, my hon. friend has just mentioned about the State Governments' budgets. 11 State Governments have shown a budget deficit which exceeds Rs. 245 crores. One could make a very

safe estimate that the prices during 1973-74 would rise at least by 15 per cent. This is what the Government should understand in clear-cut terms.

If prices rise by 15 per cent with this budget, you can very well understand the implications and its impact on the economy and also on the budget of the poorman.

I now come to the point about self-reliance. We all know that the disturbances in international currency have already devalued the Indian rupee by 19.15 per cent *vis-a-vis* the special drawings. We also know that the cost-push effect of the new parity rate along with the increase in the duties on machinery, raw cotton, stainless steel and copper will be quite sizable. The Finance Minister has followed a negative approach for he is not interested in utilising the capacity of the public sector plants in the country. This will never bring economic swaraj which he talks about. Economic swaraj in the country can be guaranteed only by raising our exports for which the budget has done nothing. He must have granted certain fiscal incentives for export promotion.

The budgetary deficit is kept at the figure of Rs. 377 crores. He may very well ask: if you say all this, how are we to meet this budgetary deficit? If I were the Finance Minister of this country, I would have told the Government: there is no use going to deficit financing or taxation. I would have raised resources by regeneration of wealth; you can have massive resources, massive revenues which could certainly meet the requirements of the country. But the Finance Minister has taken to the easier path of taxing the country, taxing the poor. Everybody knows that ratio between industrial growth and revenue is 1 to 1.6. We know that during the last year the industrial growth rate had gone up by 7 per cent with the result that the tax collection had gone up from 3872

crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 4538 crores in 1972-73; it was a rise of Rs. 665 crores or 17 per cent. If we can achieve an industrial growth rate of 9 per cent, we can have additional revenue of Rs. 650 crores. With 12 per cent growth rate, we can get Rs. 800 crores additional revenue. I do not see why more impetus need not be given for investment through generation of larger savings and positive encouragement to work and earn more. That is how the Government can raise massive resources. If an industrial growth rate of 18-20 per cent could be achieved, the Finance Minister will never be required to go in for additional taxation or deficit financing; I can assure an income of Rs. 1000 crores at that growth rate.

If the Finance Minister is really keen, he should give certain fiscal incentives to corporate institutions, if he wants industrial production to go up.

- (i) public and private limited companies should be uniformly taxed at 50 per cent. The surtax which is a tax on efficiency should be removed
- (ii) Since all Bangladesh levies have been withdrawn, the surcharge on corporate taxation which was introduced along with them should also be abolished.
- (iii) The proposed initial depreciation allowance which will be introduced will not take care of the increased replacement cost. Ways have to be found to provide for additional depreciation which will meet the increased cost of replacement of assets.
- (iv) Incentives for development of backward areas are welcome. However, to enlarge the benefit of development the number of specified backward districts should be increased.

If these fiscal incentives could be guaranteed, I am sure the industrial growth rate will further be stepped up and it may go up to that extent when it will give larger revenues to the Government.

Sir, at the moment we all know that India is the highest taxed nation of the world. The maximum marginal rate of tax with surcharge is 97.75 per cent. Mr. B. R. Bhagat has already said that the low rate of savings is the real reason for our economic stagnation. So long as you do not raise the rate of savings, you can never step up the rate of investment, with the result that this economic stagnation will be a permanent feature of the national economy. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister and plead with him to introduce successive incentives which can carry a higher saving—not less than 15 per cent. I will suggest, Sir, only four suggestions to raise the rate of savings:—

- (i) Savings which go directly to finance productive assets, for example, bank deposits, industrial securities, fixed assets, etc., should be treated on the same basis as provident fund and life insurance.
- (ii) The maximum marginal rate of taxation as suggested by the Wanchoo Committee should be brought down to 75 per cent.
- (iii) Wealth-tax on income yielding assets should be allowed deduction in computing income arising therefrom.
- (iv) The tax exemption limit must be raised to Rs. 10,000.

These are the four suggestions. If they are introduced, I can assure the Finance Minister that the rate of savings will go up to 15 per cent.

I wanted to request the Finance Minister that if he could raise utilisation capacity of the public sector

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]
from 38 to 55 per cent, Government can raise another Rs. 500 crores and that is how the self-financing of public sector unit should be the criterion for judging performance of economy.

Lastly, I plead with the Finance Minister to accept the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee which can give at least Rs. 1400 crores to the Finance Minister for meeting the national deficit.

Sir, the Finance Minister, I feel, by presenting the Budget has convinced the nation that he lacks determination to build the national economy. We all know that slogans cannot build the nation, nor Sir, ideology can raise production. The common men are determined to move forward. The poor has acquired the will and determination to bring about a radical change in the attitude, but the economic policy has let him down. It is the economic policy which has not allowed the common man to move forward. It is the crux of the entire problem and we go on paying lip sympathy to the common man, which hardly impresses the common man. Sir, very little has been done, and whatever has been done points out that a lot remains to be done. The economic policy has proved wrong and it is statesmanship on the part of the leaders to concede their mistakes and learn from past experience. Sir, the nation must move at a faster rate. The growth rate must be higher than what it is. That can be the surer strategy to build a new India, otherwise we are moving towards economic chaos.

• श्री बी० पी० मोथी (हापुड) : सभापति जी, आज हमारे आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री, चव्हाण साहब का जन्म दिन है और यज्ञों पर बजट भी डिस्कस हो रहा है इसलिए हम उनको मुबारकबाद देना चाहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : सारे हाउस की तरफ से उनको मुबारकबाद है।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, in order to have an objective appreciation of this Budget I would like to take you back to 1967. That year we had a war two years before 1967. We had a war two years before this year. We had two successive droughts before 1967. We have had two successive droughts before 1973. We had a heavy dose of deficit financing and inflationary trends in 1967 and we have had vast inflationary trends disturbing our economy by this year also.

Shri Morarji Desai had his birthday on 29th February that year, and Shri Chavan has his birth day today. Sir, under these similar parallel circumstances what do we find? In 1967 Shri Morarji Desai raised up his hands, surrendered to the economic pressures, refused to invest in productive purposes, gave a holiday to planning.

Today, the present Finance Minister, in his Economic survey says: 'A substantial increase in productive investment is a major task facing the economy in 1973-74' Then he says.

"The achievement of a high level of economic activity in 1973-74 will provide the right psychological atmosphere for the launching of the fifth five year plan."

16.00 hrs.

Here are two extremely opposite attitudes towards the economy. Today we find the Finance Minister preparing himself to face the challenges, to be equal to them and to meet them. To that extent; I would heartily compliment him and congratulate him on his boldness.

Between 1967 and 1973 there are other basic differences. Then we had a war only on one front. In 1971 we had a war on two fronts. At that time we had no burden of refugees. This time we had a back-breaking burden of refugees. The

famine relief operations this year have been on a massive and much larger scale than in 1967. Had we been working under the same conditions as we were doing in 1967, the inflation and deficit financing would have been of a much greater magnitude than what it actually is. The basic difference is today we have nationalised banks, which we did not have in 1967. The total advances to the private sector by the nationalised banks in 1972 was Rs. 490 crores but in 1966 it was Rs. 700 crores. On the other hand, the advances by the nationalised banks to the Government have been progressively increasing. In 1967, nothing was advanced to Government. But in 1970 they advanced Rs. 180 crores, in 1971 they advanced Rs. 300 crores and 1972 Rs. 500 crores. That means, Rs. 980 crores new have been advanced by the nationalised banks to the Government. The deposits with nationalised banks have been progressively increasing. In 1970, they increased by 15 per cent and in 1971 by 17 per cent. This positive deflationary action by our nationalised banks has come to us as a great relief. Otherwise our economy and our Finance Minister would have been in a terrible soup. This justifies the hope and the demand of those who wanted bank nationalisation.

The strategy spelt out by the Finance Minister in this budget is such that no democratic citizen can take exception to it. The strategy spelt out is, inflationary pressure to be contained through demand management; increased production and better distribution system; increased rate of savings and investment; higher exports and restraint on imports; rapid increase in employment opportunities; reduction in disparities in income and consumption and basic minimum needs to the people. This six-pronged strategy is the most sound and scientific strategy that the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister are adopting today. I am happy that the Economic Survey pre-

sented to this House has a distinct imprint of our planners and there is a very close coordination and cooperation between the Planning Ministry and the Finance Ministry. This year's budget, being the last budget for the fourth plan and the budget which is making preparations for the fifth plan, needs very close coordination with the planners. In the Economic Survey the last sentence is very significant. It says:

"...it will be necessary to take many hard decisions even though they may hurt entrenched vested interests."

Similarly, the Fifth Plan Approach Document also says:

"Even the 5.5 per cent rate of growth calls for, besides much efficiency in planning and implementation, hard decisions rigorous discipline and major sacrifices."

I would like to analyse whether and to what extent this budget takes hard decisions, enforces rigorous discipline and sacrifices on those who can afford them.

The total investment for the Plan last year was Rs. 4,011 crores. The total investment this year is Rs. 4,356 crores, which means 8 per cent increase in the Plan outlay. I agree with my learned friend, Shri Aggarwal, to that extent, though I am diametrically opposite to him when he indulges in blackmailing tactics on behalf of the big business houses of this country. I agree with him to this extent that 8 per cent increase in the Plan outlay would be more than neutralised by the increase in prices. I am constrained to agree with him there that there is not going to be any considerable increase, as far as plan investment is concerned, and the need as delineated by the Finance Minister himself in the Economic Survey is for a much larger investment for productive purposes. That would naturally put a much more onerous responsibility on the

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

Finance Minister to mobilise far more resources, far greater resources, than he has been able to so far.

I would like to cast a glance over the picture of the economy, about which my learned friend, Shri Aggarwal, was very eloquent, I mean the economy of the private sector. In 1968-69 the total profits of 209 top private enterprises was Rs. 45 crores. Last year the profits of these 209 enterprises was Rs. 97 crores, which is more than double. The profits earned by foreign private companies in India in 1968-69 was Rs. 33.2 crores, in 1969-70 it was Rs. 39.9 crores and in 1970-71 it went up to Rs. 52 crores. While their profits are increasing, the total investments in the private sector are progressively going down. In 1968-69 the total investment in the Private sector was Rs. 96.4 crores which went down to Rs. 86.7 crores in 1970-71 and further down to Rs. 77.7 crores in 1971-72. These are Reserve Bank figures and they speak eloquently of the capital on strike. Yet, their representatives, Shri Palkhiwala and Shri Aggarwal try to blackmail.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He should try to conclude because there are many Members wanting to speak.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: I was saying that these tactics of pressurising the government, intimidating the government, by the big business houses must be resisted. In the name of more investment and more growth, they want more concessions. But the history of their records show that their profits have been increasing while their investments have been coming down.

With regard to employment, last year, the employment in the public sector increased by 5.3 per cent, whereas, employment in the private sector increased only by 0.2 per cent. No employment was given by the private enterprise and there was no investment by the private enterprise. Their

profits go on increasing and yet they claim that they can give more savings and more investment. They cannot.

It is in this context that I would like to analyse certain concessions given by the Finance Minister, 20 per cent depreciation allowance, concessions for research and development, concessions for exploring markets for foreign trade, and concessions in the form of exemption of 20 per cent profits for investment in the backward areas—all these concessions amount to a total of about Rs. 100 crores to the private sector; whereas, the attempts of the Finance Minister to mobilise resources from this sector would yield only Rs. 11 crores. Now, Sir, it is known that the private sector in our country has all these years, failed to do any research or development work. It is almost certain that these concessions would be abused by them. Their Managers, executives and Directors would employ their wives and relatives in the name of laboratory assistants and research scholars, only to take advantage of these tax concessions. They will go abroad on jamborees and on luxury tours and the expenses incurred by them would be credited to this concession and they would take undue advantage.

As far as backward areas are concerned, I have mooted a proposal to the Finance Minister. This concession of 20 per cent in profits may give some temptation to big business houses who, ordinarily, are not interested in the development of industries in these areas. If we really want that industries should develop in the backward districts, specially in the border districts and hilly districts, and if we really want industrialisation in the backward areas, my suggestion would be to exempt small industries, up to an investment of Rs. 25 lakhs only, and not bigger industries, from excise duty for a period of 10 years. You are not getting any excise duty from these areas. This will encourage small industries to set up industries in the backward areas, rather than this 20 per cent concession in profits.

Last year, Shri Chavan had given a warning that development rebate on plant and machinery would be withdrawn from 31st March this year. He has not carried out that warning. I would like the Finance Minister to reiterate and confirm that this rebate would be withdrawn. Experience all over the world, even in the developed countries, has shown that development rebate does not lead to any investment in the private sector, and this is the experience in our country also. This must be withdrawn.

Then I come to direct taxes on Hindu undivided family. It has been estimated by knowledgeable authorities that tax avoidance and evasion, under the cover of Hindu undivided family amounts to about Rs. 200 crores. But, the proposal of the Finance Minister would yield only Rs. 7.5 crores. Similarly, Sir, it has been estimated that a proper scheduling of wealth tax can yield a revenue of Rs. 300 crores. But, at present, it is only Rs. 43 crores. Similarly, this national merger of agricultural income in the assessable income, is not going to yield much. I would request the Finance Minister to take a hard decision and announce that the entire income from agriculture would be assessed for income-tax purposes as any other income. The present merger of the two incomes is only national and is not going to yield much. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to discuss with the State Chief Ministers and see that the other proposals of the Raj Committee for mobilising income and resources from the countryside are implemented.

As far as the indirect taxes are concerned, I do not want to play to the gallery, and I welcome them. But what is the purpose? If the purpose is only to increase the revenue, it does not serve the purpose for which our planners have drawn that Approach document. If the purpose is re-distribution of consumption, then, I would submit, the Finance Minister has been hesitant.

I would give some very staggering figures to show how the entire deve-

loping, planning and budgeting has been to cater to 25 per cent of our population. The H.M.T. Factory in the public sector has invested about Rs. 4 crores for manufacturing automatic watches, each costing Rs. 400. The Bombay-Poona T.V. complex investment is to the tune of Rs. 100 crores and annual expenditure is Rs. 50 crores. The total investment on synthetic fibres which is a costly fibre used by the upper middle-class is about Rs. 400 crores. Then, 75 luxury hotels are under construction which will require an investment of Rs. 150 crores. The Jumbo jets, the modernisation of airports, the T.V. manufacture, the liquor, the cosmetics, etc. all these luxury items, envisage an investment of more than Rs. 300 crores.

Now if the purpose is only to get more revenue, you tax them. I am for it. But that is not enough. If a re-distribution of consumption is made, a bold and hard decision will have to be taken to reserve these luxury items only for export and the internal consumption must be totally stopped. Further, the tapping of resources from where they belong to, depriving the private sector of finances from the public sector institutions, that is, the resources must come from the private sector, unless these hard decisions are taken I am afraid, the deficit financing will increase next year also.

Take, for example, the defence expenditure of Rs. 1600 crores. In America, McNamara introduced economy in defence budget without affecting defence preparedness. I would suggest that an expert committee should be set up which should suggest ways and means of effecting at least 10 per cent economy without affecting our defence preparedness. That will go a long way to help our economy.

Lastly, this year, Rs. 220 crores have been earmarked for famine relief operations. Out of Rs. 220 crores, only Rs. 2 crores have gone to Rajasthan. I do not want the Rajasthani to carry the feeling that Rajasthani is being discriminated against because the Finance Minister is not a Rajasthani.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I totally agree that 1972 was the worst year that the nation had experienced since Independence. Also, taking into consideration the special circumstances during this year, upto this time I do agree that the Finance Minister has tried his best. But I expected much more than this, to call it a socialist Budget.

I would definitely go by the objectives prescribed by him while I put up my ideas. But before doing that, we have to take into consideration the Herculean task that we are going to undertake to improve the lot of the people. For that, we have to take stock of it first. It is a well-known fact that almost 50 per cent of our nation lives below the poverty line, specially so in rural areas. It is estimated that 38 per cent of people in rural areas and 34 per cent of people in urban areas live much below the so-called poverty line fixed up at the 1961 prices. Obviously, the question will be asked what are the reasons that such a vast majority of the people, such a large magnitude of the people, live in such a degrading poverty in spite of 25 years of Independence and 20 years of planning.

Naturally the reason is very simple and obvious that our population growth has been 2.5 per cent while the growth of national income has been 3.5 per cent. This ratio can never lead us anywhere else. The disease is so big. If you see the other aspects that is, the unemployment, it is estimated that 100 million people are either unemployed or they do not get regular jobs.

In Employment Exchanges the number enrolled is nearly five millions out of which 30 per cent are educated including graduates and engineers. I know, thousands and thousands do not get themselves enrolled realising its futility.

It is not only unemployment. How many people do not even have shel-

ters? Millions and millions of people go to big cities to earn their livelihood. But where are they put up? You find that so many are living in slums of basis or payments. Nearly two million people are putting up in Bombay in slums, nearly 1½ millions in Calcutta and nearly seven lakhs in Madras. Even in Delhi, nearly one million people are putting up in slums.

This is not the only thing 40,000 persons in India live by selling their blood. If you see the number of beggars, it was estimated—I think, in 1971—that it was more than one million. This is the picture of the present day India after 25 years of Independence and 20 years of planning. The measures that are proposed in the Budget are not sufficient to cure the disease. That is why, I would not call it a socialist Budget. The disease is so big in the body; it is a cancer; it requires a surgical operation. The measures that have been suggested in the Budget will not lead us anywhere.

I appreciate the advocacy of my hon. friend, Shri Amrit Nahata. He agrees that rich people are allowed to invest less and earn more profit, they have been left untouched. In this Budget not a single person in the corporate sector is touched.

Today we are faced with the huge task of removing the poverty of the people. Punish the past to warn the future. Let us, scientifically, analyse the past, where we have committed blunders what we have done, and go accordingly in the future.

We are following a mixed economy for the last 25 years. And this is the picture of India that is before us. Still we persist in that and say that we will follow that. It will not lead us anywhere. My hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, rightly said that these exploiters are not only spared but are put on responsible positions. Can we please both the exploiters and the exploited? There is nobody in the

world who can please everybody. By the mixed policy, we want to please both the exploiters and the exploited. In this, I do not think, we will be able to please anybody. They try to please some few hundreds and are running the future of so many millions. The question is whether we should insist on this mixed economy.

Political economy is a social science. It has fixed rules. In science, the principles are universal, not American or Russian or Indian. Political economy has fixed laws, fixed rules. Expert knowledge and able implementation are the things which can deliver the goods. I know, politically, this Party has an advantage because of the wonderful victory that it achieved; the whole nation sharpened its arms and fastened its girdles to give that victory. Why cannot we have economic victory also? We can achieve economic victory also if we take other bolder steps.

Sir, let me tell you that the black money is the ruling thing today. No deal is done in big cities without black money. As has been rightly pointed out, not a single case has been caught so far. Not a step has been taken in this Budget, except exempting the Hindu Undivided Families and taxing agricultural and non-agricultural income in accordance with the Raj Committee's report. While I do welcome this, what about black money which is the main thing, which really controls the finances of the whole country? It is not the Finance Minister who controls the finances. It is not he who can check the price-line and all that. It is the black money which controls. The whole price-line, the price spiral is controlled by this black money. You will find, not a single bold step has been taken which can control this thing. We were talking about demonetisation, but we have done nothing in this direction.

Sir, I really had expected much more. Look at the histories of the various countries of the world. Look at Russia or America or China or England which had passed through our own circumstances. Gold was the only thing which was openly withdrawn from public circulation. In India what did we do? In India we adopted partial control in the past, which only resulted in confusion. If we totally withdraw gold from public circulation tomorrow, I am sure, the price will come down tomorrow. Much of the smuggling will go.

It is said that this small deficit financing of Rs. 85 crores will act as a check on the price spiral. It is correctly said that after the Pay Commission's report comes, this deficit will go up three times. The State employees will also demand their share, and the peasants and labourers will also follow, and this will enlarge the gulf of the deficit.

I welcome the relief measures....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is up.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: 5 minutes more...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Only 3 minutes....

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Sir, I have many things to say, but there is no time. I come from a constituency..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody comes from a constituency....

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: This is a border area. Why do you cut off my speech, Sir? I should say about the problems of my constituency also at the same time.

I welcome whatever relief measures are given to the backward and famine-stricken areas. But these relief measures are not good, they take away the morale of the people, they

[Dr. Mahipatray Mehta] make them beggars. What is the permanent solution about it? Planning is always man-made, it is never nature-made. I know river Narmada. Many millions of cusecs of water flows unnecessarily into the sea. We can have every year Rs. 2500 crores of production which is being wasted. There is no other hope for Rajasthan, Kutch and the desert areas except for Narmada. We are very happy now, at the end of so many years, 25 years or so, that this has been given to a person for whom everybody has full respect and there is no question of any doubt in anybody's mind that this is going to come only on the basis of merit and justice, and not political awards or political decisions, because we know, some of the earlier decisions were political decisions. Gujarat is a very quiet State in the whole of India. and that is why sometimes it is taken as a weakness. I am sorry the hon. Finance Minister is not here.

Regarding the relief measures for scarcity and for drinking water, this was estimated to be Rs. 8 crores. I don't understand how they have come to Rs. 0.5 crores. I come from an area where the people do not get even a morsel of food a day. It is a national calamity. Let the whole of India share this calamity. There are places which have got in plenty but they are prohibited from sending here. My plea is this: Let the whole of India share this national difficulty. Wherever national difficulties are there, they are limited to some States, some areas. Why should this be so? How can we have integration of this country in this way? Food prices have gone up very high. There is no food at all. The labourers and working people earn their daily wages by sweat and blood, but where is the food for them? After a few days, starvation deaths take place. It is then certified to be due to 'malnutrition' but malnutrition is caused by whom? This is caused by ourselves, by having this system. It

is a general feeling in Gujarat that it has been given step-motherly treatment. There are plenty of problems still remaining pending. The prices of fuel oil and diesel fuel oil are still to be fixed up. Even as regards royalty on gas, where the Prime Minister has given the award, it is not being implemented. I do not know, there are so many such problems, because Gujarat is a peace-loving State. Do we want such peace-loving people to go in the path of violence as today we find in India. What are the reasons? Let us go into the reasons why there has been this trouble in Andhra. It was because of the regional disparity between Andhra and Telangana. It was because the development had not reached the needy areas of Telangana; they had been neglected. Whatever has been done and said here, I will say that we are going in a way to appease everybody, all the classes proportionately. But there are more down-trodden people. Actually, the backward districts have to be looked after. But, Sir, it is not only the loans that will help. I come from a village which is backward. There is one village named Madgia where Rs. 2 crores have been put in fixed deposit, but there is nothing. Money is not the only criterion. Money is in plenty, but where is the infrastructure? There is no water, no electricity. Even a short extension of railway line from Gandhi Dham to Bhuj is denied. Similarly, I can assure you, if from Gandhi Dham to Lakhpat a railway line is assured, the salt that India produces today, as much equal salt will be produced only by Gujarat in the south. And in the north there are minerals. A few of the very precious minerals like uranium, bauxite, lignite, and even gold, can come out in plenty, and we can give employment to a minimum of fifty thousand people. It is an estimated thing on both the sides, Salt and salt-allied industries can come. As I told you, some infrastructure is required here and there. Anyway, some efforts have been at-

tempted in this Budget; some steps have been taken. That is the only solace. There is a train going towards this path of socialism. Still, I would request the Prime Minister, while supporting this Budget, to take a bolder step and take courage in both the hands, as we have still to go a long distance to achieve the objective.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget for 1973-74 has been presented against the grim realities prevailing in the economic situation of the country. The Budget which has been presented this year is not a mere cashier's account of expenditure and revenue but it is a budget of a nation-builder based on socialistic lines. It is realistic without losing the social objectives for which we made a commitment in the year 1971 when we assembled in this august House. Now, many hon. Members from this side and from the side of the Opposition have criticised the Budget from different points of view. I think it is high time that we should not be lost in the conflict of catchwords and clash of ideologies. The time is to take a realistic assessment of the situation. If all the points of criticism which have been voiced here from the Opposition side are placed together and presented as a whole probably India should not have existed as a country on the surface of this earth. But the very fact that we have been able to survive this shock and strain caused by the war between India and Pakistan and we were successful in getting Bangladesh emerged as a sovereign state and the fact that we have been able to withstand the shock of the drought, which overtook the country in 1972, redounds to the credit of the soundness of the economy.

Where is the actual deficiency in our policy? To my mind, the base of our economy is predominantly agricultural. If something radically goes wrong with our agricultural policy in this country, no economy

based on agriculture can have any sound footing. Therefore we have to tackle the question of agriculture. If the masses of the people have two square meals a day, if they have some cloth to cover their bodies with and a firm roof under which they can live, we can certainly usher in an era of economic prosperity and plenty in the country.

Why is agriculture failing in the country? In spite of our tall talk about the increase in irrigation facilities, we have failed very miserably to provide facilities to the agriculturists facilities in the shape of irrigation, good seed, fertiliser etc.

It is said there has been failure of rains. This failure occurs almost after every five years. Therefore, we should have been on our guard. We should have been cautious in planning our economy so that such periodic calamities should be averted.

You will find that vast areas of agricultural and in the country are without any irrigation facilities. Why? Because when voices are raised for these facilities, we are not heard. There is anarchy as between the functioning of the Central and State Governments. The Central Government make huge allocations. They go to the state level. There is a regular tug-of-war as to which district or part of a district should get the allocation for tube-wells, canals and other irrigation facilities. If this state of war between the Centre and the States and between one region and another continues, even successive five year plans would not be able to provide these facilities. Hence my suggestion is that adequate irrigation facilities and fertilisers should be placed on a top priority basis.

Then the cultivator should not be thrown at the mercy either of the F. C. I. agencies or the monopolist in foodgrains. The F. C. I. purchases grains at an abnormally low price

[Shri B R Shukla]

and it auctions the same at a very high price. The result is that the poor cultivator is deprived of incentive.

There should not be this talk that the farmers have suddenly grown very rich, they earn Rs 6,000 per annum income per acre. These are all bogus data advanced by persons who have nothing to do with agriculture, who have nothing to do with cultivation.

Then it is said that Birlas and Tatas have not done enough for the country and they are only blood suckers. Without holding a brief for the capitalists and private enterprises I would say for God's sake and for the sake of the country do not scare the private capitalists because they are equally interested in the production of goods which should be utilised by the people in the country which could be available for export. If production is not boosted up if the sources of production dry up, then mere nationalisation of sources of production is not going to deliver the goods.

A month ago we nationalised the coal industry. Now actually coal is not available in the market. We have enough of sugar. No sweetmeat shop has been closed for want of sugar. The restaurants are not suffering from dearth of sugar. Hotel keepers are not without sugar. Only the poor peasant living in the villages have to go without sugar. On the one hand we have plenty of sugar, on the other there is scarcity of it.

There are stocks of wheat grain available at Rs 150 a quintal. There are stocks of wheat and rice available. Why not seize the stocks and regulate the price under the Essential Commodities Act? These are realistic questions to which we have to apply our minds.

Then comes administrative deficiency. All over the country in 1972, we had a ferment in the country, students' strike, merchants' strike, strike

in Andhra, strike in Assam. Instead of frittering away the energy we should concentrate on construction in the country on welfare lines. We are frittering away energies only in putting down forces working against law and order.

There is failure because there is appeasement, anti-social elements. Somehow or other the impression has gone round the country and is deep in the minds of the people that the Government is not going to deliver the goods unless buses are burnt, wagons are destroyed, shops are looted and buildings belonging to public sector industries are destroyed. We have to change this psychology. We want that the policy of Government should be firm. We should always be prepared to listen to reason when it comes in time. But the voice of reason is always relegated to the background. We listen only when things go wrong, when crores of rupees worth property is destroyed. We should listen to reason in time.

This is the function of the Government. All the forces of reaction and left adventurism have ganged up to defeat our social objective. We should wake up to the danger in time before they actually knock at our gates. But I have no pessimistic outlook. At least I still have faith and optimism in the basic commitment which the party which is saddled with the responsibility has made to the people. To us the *garibi hatao* was not merely a slogan. It was not a mere catchword to catch votes. It was a deep and sincere commitment made to the people and it is a happy note that the Finance Minister has not budged an inch from the social objective for the removal of regional disparities and regional imbalances. He has made provision for 20 per cent deduction in profits in these regions. The subsidy to the investor has been raised. A provision has been made for the removal of unemployment both along the educated and the uneducated. Road construction is going on on a very large scale. It is one thing to say that nothing has been done in Maharashtra or Rajas-

than or Gujarat. (Interruptions). It is true that much more should have been done. But to criticise the Government that nothing has been done is merely a misstatement; rather it is a gross misstatement of facts. He all this not been done, you can think of the picture which would have been there. The streets and the markets would have been littered with dead human bodies and corpses, had the Government not taken such substantial measures of relief on a gigantic scale. We have turned the corner and certainly we have now confidence

Nationalisation of sugar industry is long over due. We made this announcement in the Bombay session. There was talk between the Centre and the State as to which is the competent constitutional authority to bring in legislation. But then we have done nothing.

Bureaucracy has been criticised, so also politicians had been criticised. For the time being let us sink our differences. I welcome the speech delivered by Shri Jha of the Communist party of India. We are one in breaking up the monopolies and want to boost up production. For that purpose, people's involvement in the implementation is necessary. Bureaucracy by its very nature is conservative and reactionary, it is security-minded. It does not believe in the policy of change. But at the same time we have democratic socialism and our policy has to be implemented by a permanent cadre of Services. If the persons who are at the helm of affairs, day in and day out, by their practices and professions and outlook impress upon bureaucracy that this policy should be implemented, no servant of the Government could afford to go against the wishes of the Ministers, if the Ministers are serious. Therefore it is no use simply criticising bureaucracy as reactionary. If they are a hurdle, change the law, if they cannot be reformed.

Therefore, my submission is this: increase all facilities for agricultural production; nationalise the sugar in-

dustry and punish those who do not implement the accepted policies of the Government.

श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : (खंडवा) :
महापति महोदय, जिस बूढ़िभत्ता चतुराई, सूझबूझ और माहम के साथ वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह आय-व्ययक पेश किया है उसके लिए उनकी मराहना किये बिना हम नहीं रह सकते। सरसरी तौर पर बजट का विश्लेषण करने पर यह स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है कि हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था जटिलता के ऐसे भवर में फँस गई है कि वित्त मंत्री को सिवाय इधर से कुछ जोड़ने और उधर से कुछ तोड़ लेने के और कोई दूसरा रास्ता उनके पास नहीं था। उन्होंने कुछ इधर से जोड़ा, कुछ उधर से तोड़ा लेकिन और तोड़ में उन्होंने जो सूझबूझ, जो बुद्धिमत्ता और जो मनुलन बनाया वह प्रशंसनीय है और उन्होंने बजट ऐसी मजबूरी के कारण तो बनाया ही बल्कि उस मजबूरी को उन्होंने प्लास्टिक सर्जरी के कुशल हाथों के कौशल से सुसज्जन कर दिया यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकते और यह निमकोच कहा जा सकता है कि पुजी निवेश में बढ़ोत्तरी आर्थिक अवस्था को मजबूत बनाने का एक मार्ग है और पुजी निवेश में बढ़ोत्तरी के लिये सिवाय कराधान के और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। अगर पुजी निवेश शून्य में नहीं बढ़ सकता जो कुछ कर लगाये गये हैं या जो करो में वृद्धि की गई है वह न्यायसंगत है। वह वृद्धि तो करनी एक लाचारी थी लेकिन उस लाचारी में उन्होंने बड़े मनुलन रूपा में उसको पूरा किया है।

अभावग्रस्त देशों या विकसशील देशों के बजटों की तुलना में विकसित देशों के बजट से करें तो वह अनौचित्य है। विकसशील देशों के बजट और विकसित देशों के बजट में आकाश-पाताल का अन्तर होता है। बजट में कर लगाने मात्र का काम नहीं है, वह केवल वर्तमान को ही प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं करता है, बल्कि भविष्य की तरफ भी निर्देश

[श्री गंगा चरण दोक्षित]
करता है। वर्तमान स्थिति, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति और हमारी आज की राष्ट्रीय स्थिति को देखते हुए बजट का निर्माण करना पड़ता है। चाहे भारतवर्ष हो या कोई भी देश हो, उसकी अच्छाई और बुराई, के मापदण्ड का अनुमान उसके बजट से किया जा सकता है, या यों कहे कि बजट उसके कसौटी पर कसा जा सकता है जिससे मालूम हो सके कि वह देश आत्म-निर्भर है या नहीं।

किसी भी देश की सामाजिक या आर्थिक स्थिति उस देश की उत्पादक शक्ति पर निर्भर करनी है। और हमारे देश की उत्पादक शक्ति कृषि से सम्बन्ध रखती है। कृषि की उन्नति की तरफ हमने कुछ किया है या नहीं किया है? जब हम उस पर विचार करते हैं तो यह बात जरूर स्पष्ट होती है कि हम उतनी उन्नत दशा में नहीं पहुँच सके हैं जितने हमने आश्वासन दिये थे या जितने नारे लगाये थे। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है—वे दिन अभी भूले नहीं हैं जब पिछली सदी में—1801 से लेकर 1901 तक इस देश में 31 अकाल पड़े थे और उन 31 अकालों से हमारे देश के 4 करोड़ आदमी अकाल में मर गये। लेकिन आज अकाल पड़ने के उपरान्त भी हमारा सुखाग्रस्त देश होने के उपरान्त भी हमने देखा—सौ सौ रुपये मन क भाव से गेहूँ विदेशों से खरीद कर लोगों का पालन-पोषण किया गया। दूर की बात नहीं, 1945 और 1946 में जब बंगाल में अकाल पड़ा था, डेढ़ मिलियन आदमी भूख से पीड़ित हो कर मर न मिलने के कारण मर गये थे। तो कृषि के उत्पादन की तरफ भी हमने ध्यान दिया है।

मेरे एक मित्रोधी भाई ने कहा कि उद्योगों की तरफ, विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों की ओर, कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उद्योगों के लिये भी हमने कहा है—पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में जो लोग उद्योग लगायेंगे, उनको हम राहत

देंगे, प्रायः कर से छूट देंगे। इतना ही नहीं अगर कोई पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगायेगा, उसकी हम सहायता भी करेंगे। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के उन जिलों में जहाँ उद्योग लगाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, उनकी सख्या पिछले बजट में 161 थी, लेकिन उसको भी बढ़ा कर हमने अब 265 कर दिया है। इसलिये यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उद्योगों की तुष्टि से हमने कुछ नहीं किया है। हमने काम किया है लेकिन उसकी गति जरूर मध्यम है और एक अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र में उसकी गति मध्यम होगी हाँ, हमकी एक विकसित देश के साथ तुलना नहीं की जा सकती।

मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ मेरे एक भाई ने कहा था कि इस बजट में दर्शन मिलता है—लूटमार का या गरीबों की हत्या करने का। मैं कहता हूँ कि इसमें वह दर्शन नहीं है बल्कि हम गीता के महत्व का दर्शन मिलता है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने वित्तीय जगत में गीता के समत्व दर्शन की फिलामफी को प्रतिपादित करने की कोशिश की है और देश में मनोबल और त्याग की अपेक्षा की है। इसमें केवल एक बात की ओर जरूरत है, जो पूरी नहीं हुई है—तेन त्यक्तेन मजीया—कि जरूरत को यदि पूरा किया जाय तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस त्याग की अपेक्षा की है, गीता के जिस समत्व दर्शन को हमारे बजट में लाकर रखा है, वह पूरा हो सकता है।

इसके बाद मैं अपने प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश की थोड़ी सी बातों का जिक्र करना चाहूँगा। विस्तार में मध्य प्रदेश इस देश का सबसे बड़ा राज्य है। इतना बड़ा और कोई राज्य नहीं है। लेकिन उस प्रदेश की आज हालत क्या है? विस्तार की निगाह में आज जितनी भूमि बहा पर काबू करने लायक है उसकी केवल 8 प्रतिशत भूमि ही सिंचित है और शेष सारी भूमि अस्सिंचित है। 84 हजार एकड़ में गेहूँ और 93 हजार एकड़ में चना अस्सिंचित

[श्री बंशाचरज दीक्षित]

भूमि में बोया जाता है। सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था न होते हुये भी यह अधिक अन्न उपजाने वाला प्रदेश गिना जाता है। सिंचाई की दृष्टि से देखें तो भारतवर्ष में सबसे कम 8 प्रतिशत सिंचित भूमि वहां पर मिलेगी। अधिकतर अन्न पैदा करने के लिये वहां के कृषक मानसून पर निर्भर रहते हैं। यदि शरद-कालीन वर्षा होती है तो उसके पश्चात् कुछ अधिक फसल हो जाती है। इसके बावजूद भी वह प्रदेश दूसरे प्रदेशों को देता है। वहां पर बनों के उत्पादन के इतने क्षेत्र हैं कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के एक प्रोफेसर क्रिस्ट ने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश के बन इतने उपजाऊ हैं कि वहां इमारती लकड़ी करीब करीब 92 मिलियन घन मीटर पैदा हो सकती है जब कि इस समय केवल 9 मिलियन घन मीटर का ही उपयोग हो रहा है।

सिंचाई के साथ साथ यदि यातायात के साधनों की ओर देखें तो मध्य प्रदेश में यातायात के मार्गों की भी उतनी ही कमी है। मध्य प्रदेश सात प्रदेशों से जुड़ा हुआ है—झांध, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश। लेकिन एक दो प्वाइंट ही ऐसे हैं जहां पर सीमा की सड़कों का पूरे वर्ष भर उपयोग किया जा सके। वहां पर जो डाकघों का बोलबाला है उसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि आवागमन के रास्ते नहीं हैं। आदिवासी जिस इलाके में रहते हैं उस इलाके में भी आवागमन के मार्गों का अभाव है। वस्तर एरिया को आप देखें वहां पर बहुत अधिक खनिज पदार्थ हैं लेकिन वहां पर आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं। किसी अच्छे नेता ने कहा है कि छत्तीसगढ़ भारतवर्ष का ग्लासगो बन सकता है यदि उसकी ओर उचित रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये। वहां पर रेल के मार्ग नहीं हैं। वहां पर आयात और निर्यात करने के कोई साधन नहीं हैं। इन सब बातों को देखते हुये मैं वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आपके द्वारा आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा

न की जाये। यदि मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा नहीं की गई और उसके जितने साधन हैं उनका दोहन करने के लिए यदि सामग्री मिली, वित्तीय सहायता मिली तो दीर्घ काल से पिछड़े राज्य की संज्ञा को त्याग कर वह भारत का काम-धेनु बन सकता है। मैं इस ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में, जैसे एक कहावत है :

और यदि मैं उसके बदले यह कहूँ कि :

Water, water everywhere; But not a drop to drink.

और यदि मैं उसके बदले यह कहूँ कि .
water, water everywhere; but not a drop to irrigate Madhya Pradesh.

तो यह बिलकुल सही होगा। बड़ी बड़ी नदियां वहां पर बहती हैं लेकिन उन नदियों का उपयोग दूसरे प्रान्त कर सकते हैं और मध्य प्रदेश को जितनी मात्रा में उनका उपयोग करना चाहिए उतना उपयोग वह नहीं कर सकता है। यह विधि की बिडबना है। शुक्ला जी ने कहा हम प्रान्तों का रोना न रोवें लेकिन यदि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के ध्याने हम भिक्षाम् देहि पात्र लेकर न जायें तो कहा जाये ?

17.00 hrs.

मैं शुक्ला जी में कहना चाहता हूं कि यहीं मंच है जिस के जरिए हम अपनी मांगें आप के सामने रख सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मध्य प्रदेश को जो अभी तक उपेक्षा की जा रही है वह न की जाये।

आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया उस के लिये मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ।

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in spite of the claim made by the previous speaker that the Budget is based on the principle of Gita, I cannot but point out that the burden of taxation on the common man increases every year. First there is taxation by the Centre; then there is taxation by the

[Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya]
State and there is taxation by the local bodies also.

The prices go up and the workers and Government employees agitate for better wages. The Central Government is compelled to increase the emoluments of their employees inevitably the increased emoluments of Central Government employees have a repercussion on the State Government employees. The State Government employees also agitate for a parity with the emoluments of Central Government employees. But the Centre does not give a helping hand to the States for increasing the emoluments of their employees.

Now, the Pay Commission's Report is on the anvil. It is certain that they will recommend an increase in the emoluments of Central Government employees. Surely, there will be an agitation in States for increasing emoluments of State Government employees. Some of the States which have exhausted their means of taxation will find it very difficult to make both ends meet. So, it is the duty of the Central Government to give some assistance to the States. The State Governments will surely be in difficulty, financially, to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission. This they will be compelled to do. It is the duty of the Central Government to help the State Governments in meeting their extra expenditure because of their appointing the Pay Commission and recommending the pay increase without taking into confidence the States.

The whole system of the Centre State financial relations should be reviewed because the States now find it very difficult to pull on. Coming as I do from a very backward State, I wish to point out that all the income from the local taxes is spent on paying the employees in the State. The States really depend on Central grants even for day-to-day expenditure. We have got a certain share from the Income-tax revenues. But the surcharge on income-tax goes to the Centre. It goes completely to the Centre. The Centre

was so very careful in seeing that they do not increase the rate of income tax so that they can take all the income surcharge on income-tax that they can take all the income out of that for themselves.

Then, we have got the problem of unemployment. My State has got an additional problem of education unemployment. The unemployment schemes of the Centre are not productive, not very effective. I would feel that the Government of India should allot a bulk grant to the States, perhaps with the direction that so many people should be employed. The schemes are prepared at the Centre which do not suit the conditions in the States. These schemes should not be enforced on the States. The States should have a say on this. They must be their own masters so far as the unemployment schemes are concerned.

We have, for example, got the problem of our traditional industries like coir, cashew etc. But, in spite of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the bureaucracy stands in way, whether it is starting new industries in the State or helping the traditional industries. Even if the Central Government is pleased to help, the bureaucrats raise various objections, various hurdles either to destroy the scheme or to postpone it.

About prices, in spite of all efforts, they could not arrest the rise in prices, and the taxation ultimately falls on the common man. Even though the Finance Minister was careful to tax only luxury goods, he could not escape from taxing the common man. Take, for example, the tax on petrol. There is a feeling that the tax on petrol will affect only the rich people who have motor cars. But that is not so. It really affects the bus passengers indirectly. (Interruption)

To arrest the rise in prices, it has been suggested that Government will take over the distribution, the whole-sale trade on foodgrains. In principle

I am not against it, but I would like to know whether Government has got the machinery to do it. The other day Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam was saying that the price of coal had gone up because Government could not make the necessary arrangements for distribution, nationalisation came so suddenly and they could not arrest the price rise. I would like to know whether Government have got the machinery to implement the scheme and what is the guarantee that it will not give rise to further increase in prices. That is our experience as far as nationalised industries are concerned. For example we have nationalised the transport system in Kerala and it runs at a loss perhaps because of mismanagement. Therefore I would like to give a word of caution to the Government that they should not just jump into this kind of thing without making proper arrangement.

Much has been said about the help to be given by the Centre to backward areas. And every State was claiming that it was backward. We have a criterion to fix the backwardness of a district. But, really speaking, these districts are not given any assistance, and the schemes are not implemented properly.

Before I conclude I would like to say something about the remark made by Shri Bhogendra Jha that the Muslim League has got some alliance with Jan Sangh or something like that. Perhaps, it is because of some information about the Aligarh Muslim University Convention.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur)
How is that relevant to the Budget?

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA On general discussion of the Budget, the policy can be discussed. Mr. Lakkappa was perhaps not here or was sleeping when the other hon. Member raised this question.

As I said, this was perhaps due to the misconception of the Aligarh Muslim University Convention which was

held yesterday and the day before. No Jan Sangh member attended it, even though we would have welcomed it.

Mr. Trilokh Singh of the Ruling Congress attended the conference. This conference is to ventilate the feelings of the community about the Aligarh University Act which was rushed through in this House. The community feel strongly about it. Not only the Muslim League but other parties also felt strongly about it. Even the Ruling Congress representative also attended and other parties attended. I am very sorry to find that Mr. Jha without just trying to understand what had really happened, jumped into certain conclusions. I do not think he has the right to say which party we should align and which we should not. He should say only facts when he mentions such things in this responsible House.

डा० कैलू (बान्नी-दक्षिण) सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट इस सदन में पेश किया है, मैंने उसको बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ और देश के काफी लोगों की ऐसी मान्यता है कि इस बजट से देश प्रगति की ओर अधिक द्रुत गति से प्रगसर होगा और सामाजिक न्याय भी होने लग जायेगा। बजट भाषण में दूसरे अनुच्छेद अर्थात् पैरा में से अक्षर में एक दो वाक्यों को उद्धृत कर तो यह अनुचित नहीं होगा। मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ :

“केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट का उद्देश्य केवल राजस्व और व्यय की राशियों को संतुलित कर देना नहीं है। अब उसकी प्राथमिक भूमिका यह है कि वह हमारे मूल सामाजिक और आर्थिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए एक बड़ा साधन हो।”

मैंने ज्यों ज्यों इस बजट पर भाषण को पढ़ा मुझे ऐसा लगा कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए एक अच्छा कदम उठाया जा रहा है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने मैं पने

[डा० कैलाश]

अच्छे के भाषण में यह बड़ाने का प्रयत्न किया है कि किस प्रकार देश प्रगति की ओर बढ़ रहा है, क्या क्या 1971 और 1972 में कठिनाइयाँ आई और उन कठिनाइयों को हमने किस प्रकार दूर करने के प्रयत्न किये हैं। 1971 और 1972 में देश पर क्या क्या बोझ पड़ा उसको बयान करना मैं नहीं चाहता क्योंकि समय कम दिया गया है। सूखा पड़ने के कारण जो आर्थिक बोझ देश पर आया वह भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण रहा है कि हमारी कीमते बढ़ी। आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम न बढ़ते अगर हमारे ऊपर शरणार्थियों का बोझ न पड़ता, बंगला देश नव विकसित एक राष्ट्र को पूरी तरह मदद करने के लिए हमें लग जाना न पड़ना। अगर सूखा राहत कार्यों में धन लगाना न पड़ता तो मूल्य अवश्य कम होते। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में यह भी बताया है कि कारखानों से जो उत्पादन हो रहा है तथा पिछले वर्ष 57 या 5.9 था वह सात परसेंट हुआ और यह एक शुभ चिन्ह रहा है कि चीजों के ज्यादा दाम आगे नहीं बढ़ पाये।

जब देश की आर्थिक परिस्थिति ठीक करनी होती है, तो हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना होता है कि हम बाहरी देशों से कम से कम माल मंगाये और ज्यादा माल बाहर भेजे। वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि पिछले वर्ष में हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 23 परसेंट बढ़ा है। अगर अगले वर्ष भी हमारा एक्सपोर्ट इसी प्रकार बढ़े और हमें आयरन एण्ड स्टील, आयरन और फर्टिलाइजर को इम्पोर्ट करने में ज्यादा रुपया न खर्च करना पड़े, तो शायद हम अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति को और भी मजबूत बना सकेंगे।

अगर हमें लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ानी है, तो हमें नैशनल इनकम को बढ़ाना होगा। इसी लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हमें अपनी पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में अपने प्रोग्रेस रेट को 5.5 परसेंट तक बढ़ाना

चाहिए और वही हमारा केन्द्र-बिंदु बना हुआ है। अपने प्रोग्रेस रेट को बढ़ाने के लिए हमें चीजों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना होगा, चीजों की वितरण-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करना होगा, जनसाधारण, उद्योगपतियों, राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार को फिजूलखर्ची न कर के बचत करनी होगी और साथ ही छोटे और मध्यम वर्ग के इतने उद्योग बढ़ाने होंगे कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा नौकरियाँ बढ़ा सकें और गरीब और अमीर में जो अन्तर है, उसे को कम कर सकें।

इस में कोई शंका नहीं है कि पाचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में देखना है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को घर दे सकें, उसे के लिए शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, भ्रम और वस्त्र का बन्दोबस्त कर सकें। उसे के लिए राष्ट्र की आमदनी आवश्यक रूप से बढ़नी ही चाहिए। हमारा देश एक खेती-प्रधान देश है और इस देश की मूल्य से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री खेती है। इस लिए राष्ट्र की आमदनी को बढ़ाने के लिए वित्त मंत्री ने इन इंडस्ट्री की तरफ पूरा ध्यान देते हुए 150 करोड़ रुपया छोटी सिंचाई की योजनाओं के लिए रखा है। पर इस के लिए रुखा रखा तो जाता है, लेकिन वह खर्च किया जाता है या नहीं, इस पर हमें ध्यान देना है, राज्य सरकारों को चाहिए कि बचाये हम के कि सूखा पड़ने पर लोगों को तफ्तीफ हो, केन्द्र की टोमें जाये, जब वारे और फिर रुपया खर्च हो, वे स्वयं छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं की तरफ ध्यान दे कर उन के लिए निर्धारित रुपये का उपयोग करें। शायद पहले हम रुपये की कमी के कारण छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को हाथ में नहीं लेते थे। लेकिन अब जो 150 करोड़ रुपया इस काम के लिए केन्द्रीय बजट में रखा गया है, अगर वह खर्च किया गया, तो हम वर्षा पर ज्यादा निर्भर न रहते हुए खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकेंगे। और अगर खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ गया, तो और भी

की कीमतें भी या तो स्थिर हो जायेंगी या घटने लग जायेंगी ।

इसा प्रकार खती को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से अच्छे बीजों, खाद और कीटनाशक औषधियों के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है । अगर वह रुपया खर्च हुआ, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो हरित क्रांति कुछ वर्षों के लिए आई थी और जो पिछले वर्ष वर्षा की कमी के कारण गड़बड़ हो गई थी, उस के फिर आने की पूर्ण सम्भावना हो जायेगी ।

उसी प्रकार जब भी प्लान बनाए जाते हैं राज्य सरकारों जैसे की कमी की बात किया करनी है । वित्त मंत्री जी ने 720 करोड़ रुपया जो भी प्लान राज्यों के हैं उन में अगर रुपये की कुछ कमी पड़ी तो उनकी सहायता के लिए रख हैं । यद्यपि हमें सेना पर खर्च ज्यादा नहीं करना चाहिये, हम शक्ति प्रिय देश हैं, चाहते हम हैं कि हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारी मित्रता रहे, कभी युद्ध न करना पड़े, लेकिन फिर भी हमें आधुनिक हथियारों से हमारी सेना तैयार रखना है । हमारी इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी कोस्ट लाइन है, हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है तो हमें हवाई सेना के अंग को समुद्री ब्रेड को और हमारी पैदल सेना को आधुनिक ढंग से तैयार रखना होगा । इसलिए यद्यपि पिछले वर्ष के बजट में 1408 करोड़ रुपये रख गए थे इस साल 1600 करोड़ रख गए हैं ।

सामाजिक न्याय की बात हम करते रहते हैं । पिछले वर्ष से केन्द्र ने गांवों में हरिजनों को गिरिजनों को, खेत मजदूरों को मकानों के लिए राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा रुपया दिया और 2 लाख हाउस साइट्स के लिए अभी तक रुपया सैंकशन हो चुका है । राज्यों के पास अगर सैंकशन हो कर रुपया चला जाता है तो उनको चाहिये कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी उस रुपये का उपयोग

करें । उन गिरिजनों हरिजनों को हाउस साइट्स दें । केन्द्र की बात हम कर रहे हैं राज्य सरकार की नहीं (व्यवधान) । सामाजिक न्याय की बात तब ही पूरी हो सकेगी ।

17.24 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN in the chair.

मैंने जो कुछ अभी तक कहा वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट का जो एक भाग "अ" था उस पर अपना दृष्टिकोण सामने रखा कि कैसे इन कदमों का प्रभाव देश पर पड़ा है या पड़ेगा । बजट से चीजों की कीमतें घटी हैं ऐसा तो नहीं हुआ, यद्यपि जिन पर कर नहीं लगा उन कुछ चीजों के दाम बड़े हैं और यह शायद जब भी बजट आने को होता है तो चीजों के दाम बढ़ ही जाते हैं । लेकिन मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा था कि बांचु कमेटी के सजेशन हम ले रहे हैं । डा० के० एन० राज के जो सजेशन हैं वे ले रहे हैं ताकि काला धन कम हो । जो लोग मैनपुलेट करते हैं अपने एकाउंट्स को, उस को हम रोक सकें । लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार बांचु कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि 5001 से 10 हजार तक आमदनी वालों को 15 परसेंट टैक्स लगाना चाहिए, 10 हजार एक से 15 हजार तक 25 परसेंट, 15 हजार एक से 20 हजार तक 33 परसेंट 20 हजार एक से 30 हजार तक 43 परसेंट, 30 हजार एक से 50 हजार तक 55 परसेंट और 50 हजार एक से ऊपर 65 परसेंट, जिसका जिक्र माननीय वित्त मंत्री कई बार अपने दूसरे भाषणों में भी कर चुके हैं कि उन की यह सिफारिश है, लेकिन जब हम यहां देखते हैं तो आंकड़े कुछ और देखने को मिलते हैं । अभी जो प्रोपोजल रखा है उस में 5 हजार से 10 हजार तक पर 15 परसेंट टैक्स लगाना था उस की जगह वह 17 परसेंट कर दिया

[डा कैलाश]

हैं और 10 हजार एक से 15 हजार तक 25 परसेंट या उसे 23 परसेंट कर दिया। मैं मिलान के रूप में पूरे आंकड़े नहीं पढ़ना चाहता। मैं सिर्फ यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार कर बढ़ाने से काला धन कम हो सकेगा। क्या जो ड्यूटीकेट बुक्स रखते हैं नम्बर (2) एकाउंट्स रखते हैं काले धन का, वह कम हो सकेगा, यह हमें सोचना है।

अभी जो प्रोपोजलज हमारे सामने हैं, उन में 15001 से 20000 रु० तक पर 30 परसेंट, 20001 से 25 हजार रुपये तक पर 40 परसेंट, 25001 से 30000 रु० तक 50 परसेंट, 30001 से 40000 रु० तक 60 परसेंट, 50 001 से 60000 रु० तक 70 परसेंट, 60001 से 8000 0रु० तक 75 परसेंट, 80001 से 1 लाख रुपये तक 80 परसेंट और एक लाख रुपये से ऊपर 85 परसेंट रखा है। वाचू कमेटी ने जो राय दी थी, वह सोच-समझ कर दी थी, यदि उस की सलाह में हम चलें, तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि काले-धन की बढ़ोतरी नहीं होगी, बल्कि कम अवश्य होंगी। आज हम शायद अपने व्यापारियों को इस प्रकार कर लगाकर बेइमानी करना सिखा रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें भविष्य में भी कार्य चलाना है, ऐसा भ्रम लोगों के अन्दर क्यों आने दें कि लाख कमा कर सिर्फ 15 हजार ही बचेगे। इस लिये मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है, आप इस पर फिर से विचार कीजिये—क्या हम 85 परसेंट तक बोझा डालें या नहीं डालें? प्रत्यक्ष मैं क्या होगा वह सोचना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमें मोनोपली-हाउसेज को रोकना है, उन की कम कमाई हो। आप जो दूसरे कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं, जिन के बारे में मैं अभी जिक्र करने जा रहा हूँ, वे सराहनीय कदम हैं, उस से बेकारी दूर होगी, लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, लेकिन एक बात है कि इस कर की दर को आप नहीं रखें जो वाचू कमेटी के पास है अर्थात्

65 परसेंट तक ही करें हो क्योंकि यह प्रत्यक्षवादी कदम है।

दूसरी बात—एच० यू० एफ० के बारे में आप ने कहा है—मैं उस का केवल एक दृष्टांत दे कर दूसरे विषय पर आ जाऊंगा। हिन्दू ग्रनडिवाइडेड फैमिली में अगर आमदनी 20 हजार रुपये की हो और वह 6 व्यक्तियों का परिवार हो। अगर परिवार के एक व्यक्ति की आमदनी 5010 रु० हो गई तो उन को टैक्स के रूप में 1150 रु० देने पड़ेगे—ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि एच० यू० एफ० के नाम से काफी टैक्स इवेजन हो रहा था, उस पर आप ने हाथ डाला है, वह सराहनीय है, लेकिन सिर्फ 10 रुपये आमदनी बढ़ जाने से अगर उस फैमिली को 1150 रु० देने पड़े तो यह तो अन्याय माना लगता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस हार्डशिप को खत्म करने के लिये कुछ मार्जिनल रिलीफ देने की व्यवस्था करें।

लोग कम्पनी बना कर उसे अपना व्यापार चलाये वह एक ब्राड-वेस्ट पब्लिक कम्पनी बने, उस के लिये आपने बहुत अच्छा कदम जठाया है। आप ने यहाँ पर जो 50 हजार रुपये की लिमिट रखी थी, वाइडली-हेल्ड कम्पनी के लिये, उस की लिमिट अब एक लाख कर दी और जो क्लोजली-हेल्ड कम्पनी थी, जिस पर 10 लाख की लिमिट थी उस की लिमिट दो लाख कर दी, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ फाइनेन्शियल एक्स्ट्रेस में चाहे जो कुछ भी कहा हो—लेकिन आप ने जिन बातों का प्रयोग किया है, उस से धन ज्यादा बढ़ेगा, लोग ज्यादा बचाकर भागे उस को ठीक उपयोग कर सकेंगे—इस दृष्टि से मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस से वह उद्देश्य प्राप्त हो सकेगा कि व्यापार ज्यादा बढ़े।

बचत योजना की सफलता के बारे में आप ने अपने भाषण के (अ) भाग में कहा है कि उस में सफलता प्राप्त हुई है। मैं भी ऐसा मानता हूँ कि आप ने जो कदम बढ़ाया है कि पहले हम इस में 100 परसेन्ट एक हजार रुपये तक की बचत पर माफ करते थे, अब आप ने उस को द्रो हजार कर दिया है—इस में जो लोग प्राविडेंट फण्ड या इशोरम से बचत करेंगे, उन को और ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। लेकिन मैं ऐसा सहस्रम् करता हूँ कि इस को 5 हजार हरया करना चाहिये था। आज जब कि रुपये का मूल्य इतना कम हो गया है और लोगों को अगर हमें बचत की तरफ ले जाना है मेरा ऐसा अनुभव भी रहा है, क्योंकि मेरे ही परिवार में एक दो व्यक्ति इश्योरन्स एजेंट है। कोई भी व्यक्ति 5 हजार से कम बीमा नहीं कराता। पहले हजार, दो हजार बल्कि 500 का ही बीमा लोग कराते थे लेकिन आज 5 हजार से शुरूआत होती है। जैसे जैसे तनख्वाह बढ़ती है और ज्यादा बीमा होना चला जाता है। लिटिल हायर मिडिल क्लास के लोग तक एक लाख रुपए तक का बीमा कराने लगे हैं इसलिए कि कौन जाने कब इस ससार से चले जाये और फिर उनके बच्चों और बीवी का क्या हाल हो। इस ध्येय से वह एक लाख रुपए तक का बीमा कराते हैं। मेरी आपसे आर्षना है कि आप कृपा करके जो एक हजार से दो हजार की छट बी है आम बचत के लिए उसको और बढ़ाकर 5 हजार कर दें तो इस उद्देश्य में और अधिक सफलता मिलेगी।

सभापति जी, स्पोर्ट्स से मेरा बहुत सम्बन्ध रहा है, मैं कुछ सत्यायें भी चलाता हूँ जो मेडिकल से, एजुकेशन से सम्बन्ध रखती है। और बम्बई एक ऐसा शहर है जोकि डोनेशन देने में पहले नम्बर पर ख्याता है। हमें इस बात का गर्व है कि दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोग भी अपनी सत्ताओं को चलाने के लिए वहाँ से कुछ लेकर ही

धाते हैं। माल इंडिया रेडियो में एक घंटे की रोज स्पोर्ट्स पर रनिंग कमेन्ट्री से नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों में कैरेक्टर बनाने, सहिष्णुता और स्पोर्ट्समैनशिप लाने के लिए अच्छा कार्य शुरू किया। यह सब को बहुत पसन्द आया है जिसकी भूरि भूरि प्रशंसा हो रही है। लेकिन अब यह जो कदम उठाया गया है कि जो डोनेशन्स स्पोर्ट्स एसोसिएशन, क्लबज को दिये जायेंगे, उनको वही एजमन्शन मिलेगा जो मेडिकल रिलीफ सोसायटीज रजिस्टर्ड ट्रस्ट्स को मिला करते थे, इसमें शक नहीं इससे नवयुवकों और नवयुवतियों के चरित्र निर्माण में यह कदम अत्यन्त सार्थक है।

अभी मैं कुछ और सुझाव देना चाहता था लेकिन समय के अभाव के कारण फिर डिमान्ड्स के समय बोलूंगा या मंत्री जी के पाम लिखकर भेज सकूंगा। आपने जो समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr Chairman, an honest attempt has been made by our Finance Minister to bring out a socialist budget which will have far reaching consequences on the millions of people in our country. We expected such a budget. The deficit budget is a characteristic not only of the centre but also of the States. Here the deficit is Rs. 256 crores and the State deficit is Rs. 252 crores and if you add Rs. 115 crores of the Pay Commission and other unproductive expenditure, the Central Government will have to go in for deficit financing of about Rs. 800 crores. The question before us is how our Government is going to augment the financial resources to meet the challenge.

The country is undergoing tremendous changes not only in the political and economic front but also in the social structure. We had given a massive commitment to people to relieve the misery and poverty in this country. We had several development plans in the last 25 years to improve the standard of living of the people in our country.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

I will give the figures of people living below the poverty line in the various States and Union Territories:

States	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	48.50	57.61
Assam	18.30	48.51
Bihar	42.80	55.55
Gujarat	45.59	54.48
Haryana	21.16	48.11
Jammu & Kashmir	26.63	61.38
Kerala	60.82	66.36
Madhya Pradesh	46.32	54.73
Mas'ras	50.94	55.16
Maharashtra	47.02	43.73
Mysore	48.99	51.81
Orissa	62.04	49.58
Punjab	23.69	43.39
Rajasthan	35.29	51.41
Uttar Pradesh	41.61	62.56
West Bengal	50.19	40.18
Union Territories	33.24	24.12
All India average	44.57	51.24

This is the situation prevalent in the country today.

"Natural calamities" is one of the major hurdles in the way of implementing our massive programmes for eradication of poverty. Of course, natural calamities occur not only in our country but the whole of South East Asia has been facing natural calamities. Whether this is the outcome of the programmes and policies pursued by the Government is a point we have discussed on so many occasions.

Even though we have successful programmes and plans, still we could not augment the resources. Ours

is one of the biggest countries with tremendous resources—mines, minerals and rivers—and we have to exploit the natural resources to relieve the human misery. The question is whether our plans and programmes have succeeded in exploiting our natural resources.

More than half the country—9 States—is facing acute famine with no water even to drink. Life is not worth living in many parts of the country. Recently the Prime Minister visited the drought-stricken areas of Mysore to see things personally. In these circumstances, the problem is whether we can still have the capitalistic economy or we should have a socialistic economy. We have followed a mixed economy for more than 25 years, which has not yielded any results. What are the reasons? We know the reasons. The other side is singing "the prices are rising, your government is not in a position to implement any programmes; your garibi hatao is only a slogan" I do not agree with the view of the other side that it is only a slogan. Because, I know in their heart of hearts they are supporting the mixed economy which we have followed for the last so many years. A considerable amount of capital of the country even now is in the hands of the reactionary forces, which are controlling the production and sale of many commodities. Yet they are saying that the prices have been rising. I would like to tell my friends that the price rise is a vicious circle for which they are responsible. Today the production of majority of the essential commodities is in hands of these reactionary forces. Agriculture is in the hands of the kulak lobby and the manufacture of essential commodities, including medicine, is controlled by these people. So, when we want to nationalise these industries to get over this difficulty the opposition say that nationalisation is not the remedy for this. Whenever we come forward with progressive ideas, they are opposing them. Take, for example, the proposal for the nationalisation of the wholesale trade. Now these people

board foodgrains and sell at a very high price in a scarcity market, making huge profits. That profit becomes black money which tries to control the economy. When the Government announced their decision to take over the wholesale trades, very recently there was a conference to protest against this, which was presided over by Shri Kirloskar, who had encroached on government land for setting up a factory in Mysore. Shri Kirloskar was pleading for the wholesale traders of this country as against millions of people who are not getting foodgrains at reasonable prices. Is that the policy which the opposition want to support? I say that the entire wholesale trade should be taken over by the government. I would request the Finance Minister to keep the machinery ready to take over the wholesale trade.

Our Plans and our present budget are employment-oriented. We have to provide employment in the rural areas, especially to those who are suffering from under-nourishment. For this we need economic development. But this economic development is stalled by the big business and vested interests. We can develop only when the investment is production-oriented. Unless it is production-oriented, the entire money would be wasted. The private sector is not prepared to invest the money in productive channels.

I would say how we can generate resources in the country. We have plenty of wealth in the country. Take the case of temples. Even in South India alone I think more than Rs. 500 crores of wealth is accumulated in the temples. Why could they not utilise these resources? Similarly why could they not unearth and utilize the black money, which runs to hundreds of crores, which is paralyzing and even shattering our economy? To quote one example, in South Kanara there is an institution in the name of Manjunathaswami, which is controlling more than Rs. 1 crore and is exploiting the Hindus. The person in control of it is treating it as a private property and he has spent Rs. 15 lakhs to 20 lakhs

to carry a statue to that place. The people in charge of these institutions are spending this money lavishly and incurring wasteful expenditure at a time when people are starving because of poverty.

I am told, even in Tirupati, in the Lord Vankateswara Temple—I have all respect for the Lord Vankateswara; I worship God—the hand of the Lord Vankateswara is studded with huge diamonds and what has happened is that the devotees working there have removed the real diamonds and have put artificial diamonds. This is the situation prevailing in the country.

If I say, all the wealth attached to certain religious institutions should be nationalised, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee will get up because he wants to exploit the people on religious emotions. If I say, the wholesale trade in foodgrains should be taken over, Shri Piloo Mody will get up because he has to safeguard the vested interests. I know that. In addition to that, we have been seeing how parochial emotions of the people are exploited in many States. It is all engineered by international agencies.

How is it that public sector undertakings could not achieve the expected results? How is it that half-hearted measures of nationalisation have not achieved the expected results? Take, for example, the road transport. We are not getting the desired result out of the nationalisation of road transport because there is the tyre manufacturer in the private sector who will quote a higher price; there is the tube manufacturer who will quote a higher price. There are the Tatas and the Birlas and what not. All these people are pressuring and paralyzing the economy. In public sector undertakings, even the technical know-how, the technology, has been engineered in such a way by the imperialist forces to see that our economy is shattered.

Recently, there was a question relating to Agriculture Ministry. In the

[Shri K. Lakkappa]
Agriculture Ministry, there is an officer working and he is making a strong lobby to sabotage the takeover of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. What else can we do?

In conclusion, I say, there are what we call massive programmes that we have at our command. I ask: Why are the States suffering? Why is there a serious drought situation? There are a number of irrigation projects which are pending and which have been stalled at the Centre. In the Cauvery basin, in all the river basin regions, a number of irrigation projects have been stalled. If all the irrigation projects had been completed in Mysore State, I think, we would have relieved at least half the misery of the people in Mysore State. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to see that all these irrigation projects are completed. I would request him to give a thought over these irrigation projects which are food yielding in Mysore State and these should be completed to ease the food situation and to meet the difficulties of the people in the State which I represent. I hope and trust that the Finance Minister will give more financial assistance to Mysore State to meet the challenge of the drought-stricken situation and relieve the miseries of the people in my State.

श्री श्रीदेव सिंह (मंडी) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने 1973-74 के लिए जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

पिछले कुछ महीनों से हमारा देश बड़ी विकट स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है। बंगलादेश से बड़ी भारी संख्या में शरणार्थियों का हमारे देश में आना, उन का वापिस जाना और बंगलादेश के स्वतंत्रता-संग्राम में हमारे देश का योगदान ऐसी घटनाएँ हैं, जिन का स्थान अब इतिहास में है। मुझे इस समय उन का उल्लेख करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मगर

इस में शक नहीं है कि उन सब परिस्थितियों के कारण हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बोझ पड़ा है। इस के साथ ही पिछले कुछ महीनों में हमारे देश में जो सूखा पड़ा है, उस में भी हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर बहुत बोझ पड़ा है और हमें देश भर में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर राहत का काम करना पड़ा है। इस लिए हमें इस पृष्ठभूमि में ही इस बजट को देखना चाहिए और इस का मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए।

इस बजट में लगभग 1600 करोड़ रुपये डिफेंस के लिए रखा गया है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि एक गरीब देश के लिए, जिस के सामने अभी तक रोट्टी, कपड़े, मकान और रोजगार जैसी बुनियादी समस्याओं को हल करने का सवाल है, 1600 करोड़ रुपये एक बहुत बड़ी राशि होती है। मगर चूंकि देश की सुरक्षा करना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है, इस लिए कोई भी रकम इस काम के लिए अधिक नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आवश्यकता पड़ी, तो यह माननीय सदन इससे भी ज्यादा रकम सरकार को देश की रक्षा के लिए देगा।

लेकिन मैं इसके साथ साथ सरकार से यह अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि जहाँ इस माननीय सदन और इस देश ने डिफेंस और देश की रक्षा के मामले में कभी भी किसी बात की कमी नहीं दिखाई है और पूरा योगदान किया है, वहाँ सरकार को भी यह देखना चाहिए कि हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं, हमारी डिफेंस फ़ोर्सिज, में किसी किस्म की क़िज़ूलखर्ची न हो। जिन लोगों का आम तौर पर इन से वास्ता है, वे देखते हैं कि हमारी फ़ौजों के सम्बन्ध में, डिफेंस में, जो खर्च होता है, उस में फ़ाँज भी बहुत सी क़िज़ूलखर्चियाँ होती हैं और इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में खर्च को कम करने की मुंजायज़ है।

मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम ऐसे खर्चों में कमी करें, जिस से हमारी क्षमता में कमी आये। ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन जहां-जहां कटौती हो सकती है, वह अवश्य की जानी चाहिए। मुझे याद है कि 1962-63 के बजट में डिफेंस के लिए 350 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग रखा गया था। लेकिन चीन और पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई, बार्डर पर दूसरी घटनाओं और इन की परिस्थितियों के कारण आज डिफेंस का बजट बढ़कर 1600 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। जहां मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं, वहां मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान देगी और जहां-जहां क्षमता को कम किये बिना व्यय में कटौती की जा सकती है, वह अवश्य की जायेगी।

स्वाजादी के बाद हमारे देश में काफी बड़े पैमाने पर औद्योगीकरण का प्रयास हुआ है। इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि उस की वजह से हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है और औद्योगिक क्षमता भी बढ़ी है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि उस की वजह से रिजिनल इम्बैलेंसिज और इनईक्वैलिटीज घटी नहीं हैं, बल्कि बढ़ी हैं। हम देखते हैं कि जो इलाके पहले आगे थे, वे और आगे बढ़े हैं और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र आगे नहीं बढ़ पाये हैं। किसी हद तक यह बात समझ में आ सकती है, क्योंकि नये कारखाने और फैक्टरियां वही लगती हैं, जहां उनके लिए इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर है, सड़कें, बिजली और ट्रेन्ड मैनपावर उपलब्ध है। लेकिन सरकार को देखना चाहिए कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का भी औद्योगीकरण हो और वे भी आगे बढ़ें। वह भी आगे बढ़ें। मैं मानता हूं कि अभी का जो बजट है उस में इसकी ओर संकेत है और सरकार ने कोशिश की है कुछ कर में छूट दे कर और कुछ सन्सिडी दे कर कि जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं उन का औद्योगीकरण हो। लेकिन मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि सहाज कर में छूट दे कर या कुछ सन्सिडी दे कर उन का औद्योगीकरण नहीं हो सकता। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पिछड़े इलाकों का

औद्योगीकरण हो तो सब से जरूरी है कि इन पिछड़े इलाकों में इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर तैयार करें। यहां पर सड़कें बनायें, रेलवे लाइन बनायें, बिजली का प्रवन्ध करें और वह दूसरी बातें जो कि वहां पर कारखाने लगाने में सहायता देनी हैं, वह चीजें वहां मुहैया करें। जब तक हम यह नहीं करते तब तक कोई कारखाना या उद्योग धन्धा वहां लगने वाला नहीं है। अगर हम यह समझें कि महज बजट में प्राविजन कर के उस इलाके में उद्योग धन्धे खोल पायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह होने वाला नहीं है। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार इस के बारे में ध्यान दे।

मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। हिमाचल प्रदेश से मैं आता हूं। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि पिछले 25 सालों से जब से देश स्वतंत्र हुआ हमारे राज्य में एक इंच भी रेल की लाइन नहीं बनी और जब हम रेल मंत्रालय से पूछते हैं कि आप हमारे यहां पर रेल लाएं तो वह कहते हैं कि रेल किस वास्ते लायें, वहां पर तो कोई कारखाना नहीं है। जब उद्योगपतियों से कहते हैं कि आप यहां उद्योग लगाय तो वह कहते हैं कि यहां रेल नहीं है हम उद्योग कैसे लगायें? तो यह बड़ा विश्वास सँकल बन गया है। मैं नहीं जानता हूँ इज गॉइंग टु बेल दि कौंट, कहां से शुरुआत करें? इसलिए जब तक आप यहां इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर नहीं तैयार करेंगे तब तक कोई भी कंसेशन आप दें, वह कंसेशन कभी भी उस इलाके को आगे बढ़ाने वाला नहीं है।

आज हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचारी की समस्या है। यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि एक देश जो कृषि प्रधान देश हो वहां पर भ्रष्टाचारी की समस्या हो। यह एक ऐसी बात है जो शायद बाहर के देश न समझ सकें, मगर हम अपने देश की स्थिति को जानते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि किन कारणों से यह स्थिति हमारे देश में है। आज यह जो सूखे की स्थिति हमारे देश में

[श्री वीरभद्रसिंह]

आई है उस की वजह से भनाज की कमी हुई है। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इतनी बड़ी कमी नहीं है जितनी कि भ्रष्टाचारों में और दूसरी जगह इस की चर्चा है और मैं तो समझता हूँ कि हमें यह ध्याना करनी चाहिए कि इस वर्ष देश के कई भागों में सूखा पड़ते हुए भी खाद्यान्न उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष से कम होने वाला नहीं है। मगर फिर भी इस के बावजूद भी आज हम जगह जगह देखते हैं कि खाद्यान्न की कमी है और उस की वजह से लोगों को तकलीफ हो रही है। आजादी के बाद हम ने इस मुल्क में एक और बड़ी बड़ी परियोजनाओं पर खर्चा किया, बड़े बड़े बाँध, बड़ी बड़ी नहरें और सिंचाई के अन्य साधन बनाने के लिए खर्चा किया। मगर उसके बावजूद भी आज सारे देश भर में शायद 24 प्रतिशत के लगभग भूमि पर ही सिंचाई होती है और आज भी इतनी बड़ी जमीन हमारे देश में सूखी पड़ी है जिसे के लिए सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम ज्यादा इस पर खर्चा करें, ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट इस में करें। जब तक कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं हो जाती तब तक खाद्यान्न की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। बहुत बात हरित क्रांति की की जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी चर्चा की जाती है उतनी हरित क्रांति हमारे देश में है नहीं। यह ठीक है कि गेहूँ के मामले में बेक धर हुआ है। गेहूँ का उत्पादन बढ़ा है। लेकिन दूसरे खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में कोई विशेष बढि नहीं हुई है। आज जरूरत है कि दूसरे खाद्यान्नों और जो तेल के बीज हैं उन के अधिक उत्पादन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाए।

इस के साथ साथ जहाँ उत्पादन को हमें बढ़ाना पड़ेगा वहाँ इस बात का हमें विशेष ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि जो ड्राई फार्मिंग है उस की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाय क्योंकि ये खाद्यान्न की समस्या है उस का सम्बन्ध ड्राई फार्मिंग से भी है। जब तक ड्राई फार्मिंग में काम नहीं आया, बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन बढ़ाने

के तरीके का हम नहीं बढ़ायेगे तब तक हमारे खाद्यान्न की समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। सिंचाई की व्यवस्था भी हमें करनी पड़ेगी। नहीं तो हमें हमेशा मौसम पर निर्भर होना पड़ेगा। जब बारिश आयेगी तो फसल हागी और जब सूखा पड़ेगा तो फसल कम होगी। इस का मामला हमें हमेशा करते रहना पड़ेगा।

आज हमारे देश में कीमते बढ़ रही हैं जिस की वजह से काफी असंतोख हमारे देश में फैला है। महंगाई का सम्बन्ध खाद्यान्न में है इस में कोई संदेह नहीं। जब खाद्यान्न की कमी होती है तो कीमतों पर भी उस का दबाव पड़ता है। मगर यह कहना कि खाद्यान्न की कमी की वजह से कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। आज जो मुन्ताफाखोरी की प्रवृत्ति हमारे देश में है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण कारण है। हमारे जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, व्यापारी हैं, वे जब फसल आती है, तो उत्पादकों से आनाज को खरीद सस्ते दामों लेते हैं और जब बेचने का वक़्त आता है तो मुंह-माग दाम पर बेचते हैं, इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति देश में पैदा करते हैं, जिस में पैदा करने वाला और उपभोक्ता दोनों को नुकसान होता है।

18.00 hrs.

मैं सरकार को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ— उन्होंने गेहूँ के होल-सेल ट्रेड के राष्ट्रीयकरण का जो कदम जठाया है, वह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण केवल गेहूँ तक ही महबूद न रहे, बल्कि जो रोबमर्सी की दूसरी चीजें हैं, जैसे कपड़ा या अन्य चीजें जिन का आम जनता के सम्बन्ध है, उन के होल-सेल ट्रेड का भी सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण करे ताकि लोगों को उचित दाम पर चीजें मिल सकें।

समय के अभाव के कारण मैं धूप की ज्यादा वक़्त न लेते हुए जो बहुत बातें कियीं बचा है, उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have gone through this Budget which has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister and I find he has taken pains to construct this. This budget as compared to former budgets take into account the needs of the common man and also leading towards the socialistic programmes. Whenever we utter 'garibi hatao' slogan, it is criticised by the Opposition parties, but in the last two Elections people have given us a mandate and responds with thumping majority to this direction. In this Budget the Finance Minister has placed two types one is (a) and the other (b). In (a) he has envisaged a number of programmes and schemes just to develop the country; and by (b) he has arranged to step up money from various resources. If you do not have money you cannot develop your country towards socialism which is our goal. By socialism we mean that the poor, backward and the most undeveloped people should be brought to the same level by curtailing the income of rich people and the highest paid. Unless you draw some cut on the high paid you cannot do justice to the low paid.

Sir, I feel the system of our administration is being run on the same lines as it was run by the Britishers. We have not been able to change the system. Sir, who run the Administration? It is only bureaucrats who run the government. We have not been able to touch the bureaucratic system. Our Minister come and go; they speak here with a loud voice but is it heard by the bureaucrats? Mahatma Gandhi thought that unless you change the system of government; unless you change the society; unless you bring forward the backward people you cannot develop the country.

On the education front when the British left our literacy rate was only 8 per cent. Now, we have developed upto 22.34 per cent.

What about the other section of society? Speaking about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the literacy percentage of the former is only 10 per cent and that of the latter only 8 per cent.

Come to the appointments. There you will find that the Scheduled Castes have only 1.29 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes 0.29 per cent. Is this the way to uplift the backward section of our society? Is this the way to usher in socialism?

As I said at the beginning, socialism can be brought about only when you organise the society in such a way that the mass of the backward people get their basic need in all spheres.

We have been crying for the Scheduled Tribes for a long time, that the Scheduled Tribe people do not feel that they have their share in the government. Our cry not be heard. But this time I must congratulate our beloved Prime Minister for appointing two Deputy Ministers from among Scheduled Tribes. That is a good gesture. She has also appointed one Minister from among the Scheduled Castes and two Deputy Ministers from this community.

Why do I say this? I say this only to create confidence in the minds of the people. Reference had been made to the agitation in Assam. When people feel neglected, they agitate. They feel that their voice is not heard. So they agitate. This is the case with Assam. Assam is a most backward State. We talk of socialism. Unless disparity is removed, you cannot talk of socialism.

In the budget, 163 districts have been classified as industrially backward areas. I do not understand on what criteria the industrially backward district have been classified. States to States, community to community, class to class, the disparity is so wide and the gap is so big. Unless the gap is squeezed and

(Shri D Basumatari)
brought within a minimum space, you cannot talk of socialism

It is true that a plan has been drawn and money has been spent like anything to develop the tribal areas. The backward belt, that is the tribal blocks have been created. I have visited almost all the tribal belts and block, which are 898. I had visited in 1960 all the tribal areas. Then I found that the economic condition of the people was poor. Now, after the introduction of the tribal blocks, and with the creation of roads leading to the tribal areas you will find that the tribals have become more backward and economically more shattered. I have also seen that schools are being constructed but many of them are without children. If you go to a school you will find crowding. You will find in the schools only the non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes studying in the name of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the tribal area or tribal block. In many areas in the south also, I have found that schools have been constructed (especially in the name of the tribals) just to show to the people, to prove to the people that they are being helped. The children are kept there a few days or months. After a few days or a few months, they are sent back to their homes. Again, they will collect. If you go to the village you will find not a single man who knows how to read or write because they forget completely. I have seen in the south in your State in Kerala and also in Mysore that money is being spent in the name of the tribals and Scheduled Castes for their housing, but the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have no housing sites even.

Our Finance Minister's budget money is being set apart for housing sites. I have visited many housing sites in the tribal blocks. I have also visited many housing sites in the rural areas. What do I find? In the rural areas, for the Scheduled Castes, hou-

ses are constructed, and what is the accommodation? In one room, four to five families are being dumped like pigs. They do not know to open their mouths they feel they are better. I have seen in many States the houses that are constructed for Scheduled Castes and the sweepers. In one room two or three or four families have been dumped in the urban areas also.

AN HON MEMBER Persons or families?

SHRI D BASUMATARI Families

MR CHAIRMAN The hon Member's time is up

SHRI D BASUMATARI I have spoken only for two or three minutes

MR CHAIRMAN You have spoken for 10 minutes. You have rambled from Assam to Kerala.

SHRI D BASUMATARI I have seen the tribals and the Scheduled Castes everywhere and so I have to mention one State after the other.

MR CHAIRMAN Times does not have any State.

SHRI D BASUMATARI I know you do not mind if I touch your State also. I know your State.

MR CHAIRMAN The Chair does not have a State.

SHRI D BASUMATARI Unless remove this disparity, you cannot talk of socialism. That is what I feel. In regard to the tribals, I must say again that on the plea of establishing many projects and industries, the tribals have been ousted from their homes and hearths in many areas, such as Bhilai and Ranchi etc. When projects are started, they are only started in a tribal area, but there is no alternative provision in a tribal area, but native provision made for the tribals in respect of their land or housing. We have been crying in every budget session that these needs of the people should be looked into, but this is not done.

When I visited Ranchi, I found that lakhs of tribals had been ousted from their homes. Even the other day, when I visited, I found that the ousted people have neither shops nor houses nor anything else. They have to run from State to State and have reached up to Assam for their livelihood.

Another point which I like to submit is about the construction of roads only when a war is on. When the war between India and China broke out, the road was constructed which is still incomplete from Barani to Assam. What I mean to say is, you wake up only when a crisis is there and then you think of constructing a road. When the war is over, you forget. As in the case of Assam, it was so in many other cases. We have had a railway line, broad gauge line from Calcutta to Mizo Bangoigaon only in war time. At that time, it was awarded by beloved late Prime Minister Nehru. But for that too, we had to agitate. We got it only after an agitation. Many hon. speakers were referring to Assam. Assam gets something done only when the people agitate. Only when the people agitate and when the agitation reaches its zenith, a railway board gauge line was given. Only when they made an agitation, a refinery was given and that too is not completed up till now. Only when they agitated, a railway board gauge line was granted by the Railway Ministry. When they agitated this time again, one refinery has been sanctioned but the war is not being started yet.

I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this point. You are a national leader. Please do not allow the people to agitate for their needs. I have seen it for a long time; since 1946 I was crying hoarse here, but the same thing is going on. Unless the people agitate, they do not get what they want. Why do you want us to agitate. I do not understand.

About Andhra, I wish to submit a few words. From the very beginning of the bifurcation of the State of Assam, I have been opposing it. Why? Prime Minister Nehru granted Nagaland; then I opposed it; somebody granted Meghalaya; I opposed it. I now very strongly support the Government for opposing the bifurcation of Andhra. If the Andhra State is bifurcated on economic grounds, I tell you, as our national leader, there will be no end. Everywhere, there will be a cry for bifurcation. So, for God's sake, stop this bifurcation. Otherwise, you, as our national leader, there will be for Madhya Pradesh and for your State also and you will have to do the same for other States like Bihar and West Bengal also. Therefore, I request you to see that, as a national leader, the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh is stopped. To me bifurcation is not at all? Solution of developing the country. Another point . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: I have taken only five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please conclude.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Only one minute.

Lastly, the Finance Minister should try to change the system of Government and the system of education. We constitute committees after committees should be inclusive of the Members by a committee nobody looks into it. You know that in the United States of America the decisions of the Committee are implemented by the executive. If you mean business, the reports of statutory committee should be implemented by the Ministers and the Government here. The committees should be inclusive of the Members from the opposition also. I have visited many projects with Mr. A. K. Gopalan and also with many opposition hon. members and when I ask them they say that it is wonderful and one could not have imagined such a

[Shri D. Basumatari]
beautiful projects being done by our own men. But look at what they say here. Therefore I say that you should appoint committees including the opposition Member and the report of such committee should be implemented by the Ministers. I am sorry to point out that the Ministers have been misled all the time by the bureaucrats. It is important that you should not be misled like that.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) The hon Member says that he has been three or four families being made to live together in one room in these Houses. Is it three or four members of the same family or three or four families in the same room? We share his concern and I want him to clarify it.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI This is not only for the Scheduled Castes. I have visited tribal blocks. There also I have found many beautiful houses being constructed and two or three families being clubbed together. They lost their land to moneylenders and exploiters. You should examine whether the money is utilised properly.

I have not given my thanks to the Finance Minister and I should like you to give me a few seconds to do that.

श्री पी० गंगा देवी. (आदिलाबाद)
समापति महोदय, मैं आप का नब्बे दिन में भर्त्सक हूँ कि आप न मुझे यह मौका इनायत फर्माया। मैं इस बजट की तहें दिल से नाईद करता हूँ। हालाँकि हाजरा मैं इस से अच्छा बजट पेश नहीं हो सका था, गो कि मेरे बहुत से आर्दियों ने इस की काफी तनकीद की है।

जरायत के मामले में हमारा मुल्क कुछ साल पहले खुदमुक्तकी दुष्ठा था। और हम की यकीन हो गया था कि हमें बाहर से गिजा नहीं मंगानी पड़ेगी। मगर वलक अपकते

ही गिजाई अजनास की पैदावार में कमी हा गई और आज हालत यह है कि हम को वल लाख टन अजनास बाहर से मंगवाना पड़ रहा है। हमन अपन ग्रीन रिबोल्यूशन की तहत गक के मामले में तरक्की की, मगर चावल में यह बात नहीं हुई। और अजनास की भी बहुत कमी हो गई है। मन्ना और तेल के बीजों की पैदावार में शार्टफाल हो गया। हम ने किमी हद तक समदरी गिजाये मुस्त लाव नहीं की। हम समुन्दरी गिजा से ज्यादा में ज्यादा मुस्तफीद होन की कोशश करे।

[SHRI K. N. TRWARI in the Chair]

हालत बहुत नाजुक होनी जा रही है। अगर इस बारे में हमन गौर नहीं किया तो चन्द सालों में दूध का भा अकाल हो जायेगा। माल हाल के दौरान में मूख की वजह से सरकार ने 220 करोड रुपए डाउट रिलीफ बक्स के लिए, 150 करोड रुपए केश प्रोग्राम और साइन्स रैगिशन के लिए और चालीस करोड रुपए कर्जों के लिए मुहैया किए हैं। गिजाई सूरत हाल को सम्हालने के लिए बीस लाख टन अजनास खुरदनी की दरामद शुरू की है जिस पर 160 करोड रुपया बरनी जर सर्फ होगा। बदकिस्मती यह है कि आध में डाउट रिलीफ बक्स मुतासिर हो गए हैं और जो एजीटेशन बहा दुष्ठा है उसकी वजह में भी हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। बहा का हालत बहुत नाजुक है। इस बास्ते सरकार को जरायत की फरोग देने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा तरजीह देनी चाहिए और खुशकी कायत के लिए बबरी और फीदी इकसामात उठाने चाहियें। हिन्दुस्तान एक जर्ई मुल्क है। इस बास्ते जरायत पर आपकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा खबखब देनी चाहिए और उसमें दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए।

इस साल आपने जरई आमदनी पर टैक्स भी लाया है। इसकी मैं ताईद करता हूँ। हमारा मुल्क एक जरई मुल्क है। मुल्क की आधी से ज्यादा मुआशरत जराअत पर है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जआरत पेशा लोगों को भी मुल्क की बहुत मअशरयात के लिए हाथ बंटाना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार जआरत की अनोखी नवैयत और कुदरत पर ही ज्यादा तर इसका दारोमदार होने की वजह से पानी, बिजली, खाद और कर्जे मदामो और बरवक्त मुहैया करे तभी इस टैक्स को जायज करार दिया जा सकेगा।

सरकार को फसल की इन्स्योरेंस को फौरी तौर पर अमल में लाना चाहिए। जराअत पेशा लोग बहुत सीधे सादे होते हैं। इसलिए उनके हिसाबत की जांच को आप सहूलियत दें और उनको गैर जरूरी परेशान न किया जाए और उनको अकसरों के रहम कर्म पर आप छोड़ न दें।

मुल्क के जेर काश्त अराजी के सिर्फ 24.5 हिस्से की ही आवपाशी की सहूलियत है। पचास फीसदी जमीन सैराब करने की गुंजाइश है। साल हाल में आवपाशी के लिए ज्यादा रकम मुहैया की जानी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। इसके बारे में मैं चाहता हूँ कि मजोद गौर किया जाए तो मुनासिब होगा। साथ ही जो भी प्राजैक्ट जरअतमील हैं उनको रकम मुहैया करके आप उनकी पूरी तकमील करवायें ताकि फौरी फायदा हो। यू०एन० डी० पी० मिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में यह कहा गया है कि 2000 में हिन्दुस्तान में पानी की किल्लत होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए नैशनल वाटर ग्रिड जरूरी है। इसे आप पांच साला प्लान में शरीक करें, गंगा-कावेरी कैंनाल और ब्रह्म-पुत्र गंगा लिंक की तरह की जो और स्कीमें हैं उनको आप फौरी तौर पर अमल में लायें इससे हज़ारों बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को रोज-गार मिलेगा।

हिन्दुस्तान में हज़ारों नदी नाले हैं जिन का पानी राहेगा जाता है। छोटी आबपाशी पर पूरी तबज्जह दे कर उनको आप पूरा करें एक ओर बूंद भी पानी आप जाया न जाने दे। आपने डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपए इस बार में इस काम के लिए दिए हैं। ये नाकाफी हैं। मेरी गुजारश है कि आपने जो रिम्युनरेटिव स्कीम मुल्क में लागू की है जिस में आप कहते हैं कि इतने रुपए खर्च किये जा सकते हैं ये स्कीमें हर एक प्रांत में अलग अलग नौइयत की हैं। इस लिए काफी अच्छी स्कीम भी हिसाब किताब को हेराफेरी में मंजूर नहीं हो पाती। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आपको रिम्युनरेटिव स्कीम का तरीका तबदील करना चाहिए और इस बारे में यूनिफार्म पालिसी एडाप्ट करनी चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान में जमीन दोज काफी पानी है और इसको मुहैया किया जा सकता है। इसके लिए मशीनें जैसे रिग्स वगैरह की जरूरत है जो हमारे मुल्क में बहुत कम हैं। लिहाजा या तो यहां इतको ज्यादा तादाद में बनाया जाना चाहिए वना हो सके तो बाहर से भी इनकी दरामद को जानो चाहिए।

लिव्ड इरिगेशन को भी बार फुडिंग पर आपको अमन में लाना चाहिए।

हर शब्द जानता है कि पानी के बहुत से झगड़े चल रहे हैं। इन झगड़ों के बारे में भी मैं पिछले छः साल से कहता आ रहा हूँ लेकिन अब तक इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। पानी के तनाजों में चौदह रियासत घुसी हुई हैं सिर्फ नबंदा के पानी के तनाजे से हर रोज दस लाख रुपए का नुकसान हो रहा है। यह डा० के० एल राव का अंदाजा है। इसी तरह से नागार्जुन सागर है। इसको आप नबन करें तो आंध्र को हर साल सत्तर करोड़ रुपए के गल्ले का नुकसान हो रहा है। यही हाल गोदावरी, के पानी का है। पोबमपाड़ प्राजैक्ट जो हिन्दुस्तान की

[श्री पी० गंगा देवडी]

क्षेत्र से अच्छी प्राजैकट है वह भी इससे परे-ज्ञान है। वर्षा प्राजैकट बहुत छोटी सी प्राजैकट है। यह भी पानी के झण्डे में फंसी हुई है। चार सौ एकड़ जमीन के गर क्रियाब होने की वजह से यह पिछले चौदह साल से झगुरी पड़ी हुई है और झण्डे में फंसी हुई है। एक बार आपने यह माना था कि जो दरिया एक से ज्यादा रियामतो में से हो कर गुजरते हैं उन दरियाओं के पानी को कौमी पानी करार किया जा सकता है। हर चीज को कौमी करार देने का जब आप नाग लगाते हैं तो इसको कौमी आप करार क्यों नहीं देते हैं। ऐसा आप कर दे तो ये जो झण्डे हैं हमेशा के लिए खत्म हो सकते हैं। हमारी पार्टी सभी मूबों में बहुमत में है। इस वक्त अगर इनका तमफिया नहीं किया जा सकता है तो फिर कब किया जायेगा।

बिजली का भी यही हाल है। आप तो जानते ही हैं इस साल जर्बदमन पावर फ्राइसिस है और हमारा बिजली का उत्पादन भी है वह बहुत कम है। बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए 88 करोड़ रुपए में बढ़ा कर 115 करोड़ रुपए ग्युग है। बिजली की कमी की वजह यह है कि हमारा मुल्क में 45 फीसदी बिजली की पैदावार पानी-हाइडल-में होती है और चूँकि पानी का दारोमदार मानसून और कुदरत पर होता है, इस लिए हमें इस सिलसिले में मुश्किलत का सामना करना पड़ता है। इस हालत में हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा थर्मल और स्लामिक बिजली पैदा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

डा० के० एल० राव ने यह बयान किया है कि मौजूदा ग्रान्ध के लिये 980 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत है, जब कि इस वक्त जैनीरेटिंग कैपेसिटी 650 मेगावाट की है। हमें पाचवें प्लान के आखिर तक 2300 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसके लिये 250 करोड़ रुपये सरकार होंगे। बाँटिए हैं कि हर साल 50 करोड़ रुपये

वेना ग्रान्ध के बस के बाहर है। सिंहाजा सेक्टर को कुछ रकम देकर बिजली की पैदावार में सहायता देनी चाहिये। जिस तरह दूसरी स्टेट्स में नाइवेली, कल्पाकम और तारापुर जैसी सेंट्रली स्पार्स स्क्रीम चल रही हैं, उस तरह की कोई स्क्रीम ग्रान्ध में नहीं है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि ग्रान्ध में भी सेंट्रली स्पार्स स्क्रीम शुरू की जाये और जो प्रोजेक्ट्स इस वक्त जेरे-तकमील हैं, उनके लिये सरकार की हकूमत हमदा दे। एक नेशनल पावर ग्रिड की भी बहुत जरूरत है। 440 के० वी० की ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के काम को भी फौरी तौर पर हाथ में लिया जाये, ताकि हम पावर के मामले में पाचवें प्लान में पीछ न रह जाये।

ग्राम सनघती मजदूरी और डर्टाइट्युल रिलेशन्स की समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है। आये दिन हम देखते हैं कि किसी न किसी जगह हड़ताल या लाक-आउट होता रहता है जिससे मुल्क को करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है, यहाँ तक कि हमारी पब्लिक सेक्टर इण्डस्ट्रीज में भी पचास फी-सदी उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि इण्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स के बारे में ग्राम-सर-नी गौर किया जाये और ऐसा हल निकाला जाये, जिससे उत्पादन पर बुरा असर न पड़े और मुल्क को नुकसान न हो।

ग्राम-कल सरकार की पालिसी यह है कि कोई स्ट्राइक होने के बाद काफी देर तक उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है और जब हालात काबू से बाहर हो जाते हैं, तो इम्प्लाईज की माँगों को मान लिया जाता है और उनकी गैर हाजिरी के दिनों को सबसे तब्दील कर दिया जाता है। जब सरकार राजा-महाराजाओं के जेब-बक्स और अख्यारान वगैरह को खत्म करने के लिये कांस्टीट्यूशन में तरमीम कर चुकी है तो उसको कांस्टीट्यूशनल गारंटीज वगैरह को एक तरफ रख कर यह तरीका अख्यार करना चाहिये कि

जो एम्प्लॉयमेंट बेजा तौर पर हड़ताल करते हैं, उनको मुलाजिमत से निकाल दिया जाये और उनकी जगह दूसरे लोगों को रख लिया जाये। इससे उनके मिजाज ठिकाने आ जायेंगे।

इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री ने तेलंगाना में दो और आन्ध्र में एक सीमेंट फैक्टरी लगाने की सिफारिश की है। तेलंगाना एक बैकवर्ड स्टेट है। अगर इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री पांचवे प्लान में तेलंगाना में दो सीमेंट फैक्टरियां, जिन में से एक मेरे जिले में हो, लगाने की मंजूरी दे दे, तो हमारी स्टेट उसकी आभारी होगी।

फैमिली प्लानिंग की रकम में जो कटौती की गई है, उसका बहुत बुरा परिणाम निकलेगा हमारे सामने पापुलेशन एक्सप्लोजन का बड़ा मसला है। बाकी सब मसाले इसकी वजह से ही पैदा हो रहे हैं। हम कुछ और पैदा करें या न पैदा करें, बच्चे जरूर पैदा कर रहे हैं। अगर हम फैमिली प्लानिंग की स्कीम पर फौरी अमल नहीं करेंगे, तो शायद हमारी सब स्कीम्स नाकाम हो जायेंगी।

जहां तक टूरिज्म का ताल्लुक है, इससे फोकट का रुपया कमाया जाता है। बहुत से मुल्कों में वेश्तर आमदनी का जरिया टूरिज्म है। इसलिए टूरिज्म के लिये रुपये में जो कमी की गई है, वह ठीक नहीं है।

ब्लैक मनी के बारे में हम बहुत चर्चा सुनते हैं। हमारे कई दोस्त इसके बारे में बहुत स्टिकी और ऐलर्जिक हो गये हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कोई मनी ब्लैक या ह्वाइट है। अगर हम ब्लैक मनी को अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट मनी कहें, तो बेहतर है। मेरे खयाल में बांचू कमीशन रिपोर्ट जैसी पच्चीस रिपोर्टों से भी कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट मनी इस वक्त सर्कुलेशन में है।

उससे जो खराबियां हो रही हैं, उन को रोकना जरूरी है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिस तरह पहले दो तीन मर्तबा ऐलान किया गया है, तीस, चालीस या पचास परसेंट टैक्स लेकर उस मनी को एम्प्लॉयमेंट मनी बना दिया जाये और यह शर्त भी लगा दी जाये कि लोग उसको अपने घर में नहीं रख सकेंगे। हमारी बड़ी बड़ी डेवेलपमेंट प्लान्स में सर्फ करने के लिये वह पैसा ले लिया जाये और उसके बदले में बांड्स दे दिये जायें। वह पैसा लोगों के पास न रहने दिया जाये, वरना वह कई गलत कामों में इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके पास जो भी पैसा है उस पर जो भी टैक्स लगाना चाहिये वह लगाइये और उनके पास वह पैसा मत छोड़िये। वह पैसा अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स में इन्वेस्ट कराइए। लेकिन हम इतने ऐलर्जिक हो गये हैं कि जिसकी कोई हद नहीं। ये ऐग्रिकल्चरिस्ट्स को कुलक कहते हैं। जो खेत पर काम करेगा वह उन्हें कभी कुलक नहीं कहेगा। लेकिन मैं इनको इसलिए दोष नहीं देता कि ये कुछ जानते नहीं हैं। ये सिर्फ लीडरी करते हैं। बैठ कर बड़े बड़े भाषण देना जानते हैं। जिरायत नहीं करते। मैं कहता हूं कि हर चीज की दवा नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूं। मोरारजी भाई जब इस कुर्सी पर थे तो मैंने उनको आंकड़े दिये थे। आन्ध्र में रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट को नेशनलाइज किया। 3 हजार बसें चला रहे हैं मोनो-पलाइज्ड रूट्स पर और हर साल दो तीन करोड़ का नुकसान होता है। कौन खा जाता है? अगर मुलाजिम खा जाते हैं तो नेशनलाइजेशन का यह मतलब तो नहीं है कि कौम की पूरी दौलत खा जाय। आप यह देखिए कि किस तरह से देश को फायदा हो सकता है, किस तरह से देश की उन्नति हो सकती है। यह नहीं कि टैक्स पैयर पर बोझ पड़ता रहे और सारा पैसा इस तरह से

[श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी]
 नौग खा जाएं । आप सही नीति अपनायें
 और उस पर अमल करें । यह जो वेस्टेड
 इन्टरेस्ट्स हैं टाटा बिग्लाज को खाली गाली
 देने से कुछ काम नहीं होगा । हमें उनकी
 सहानुभूति लेनी चाहिये । इन्ही शब्दों के
 माध्यम में इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Centre and the
 States between them dispose of 25
 per cent of the national expenditure.
 Besides, 60 per cent of the total in-
 vestment in the country takes place
 in the public sector. Therefore, the
 annual Budget is a very important
 instrument of fiscal policy.

The policy behind the Budget affects
 vitally the economic development of
 this country. I congratulate the
 Finance Minister on the Budget pre-
 sented by him. In the last financial
 year, the year which has just ended,
 was a critical year. We had to bear
 the burden of the Indo-Pakistan war
 and the maintenance of 10 million
 refugees in the country. On the top
 of this came the drought which has
 affected four large provinces in our
 country. By any standards, this was
 a terrible burden. Under these condi-
 tions, I do not think that the Finance
 Minister or any other person in his
 position could have presented a better
 Budget. Under the circumstances, it
 is the best Budget, best in the sense
 that with the crippling effects of
 drought, inflationary and rise in
 prices, he has done his best in mobilis-
 ing the resources in the manner prac-
 ticable and using them in such a way
 as to bring us nearer to the realisa-
 tion of our social and economic objec-
 tives.

Naturally, the first object of the
 Budget is growth, but growth with
 stability and social justice. As he has
 himself admitted it is difficult to
 harmonise the requirements of stability
 with the requirements of growth. But
 the stability that he has to achieve is
 a dynamic stability, i.e., the relative

stability, of a growing society. To
 ensure growth, in the current year, he
 has increased the Plan provision by
 Rs. 220 crores for the Centre and the
 Union Territories. If we take the
 Centre, the States and the Union
 Territories together, the increase in
 Plan investment will be Rs. 345 crores,
 that is, an increase of 8 per cent over
 the provision of Rs. 2624 crores for
 the last year. This will enable the
 Government to lay emphasis on certain
 critical areas, such as, power, fertili-
 sers and chemicals. Needless to say
 that this will have a highly favour-
 able effect on growth. In addition, a
 provision of Rs. 150 crores has been
 made for preliminary works and ex-
 pedition execution of certain pro-
 jects, so that their benefits would be
 available within the period of the next
 plan. In view of the fact that these
 essential projects have a long gestation
 period, this provision is of a very far-
 sighted character.

Then, to sustain the tempo of invest-
 ment, the hon. Finance Minister has
 provided a number of incentives for
 increasing savings. First of all, he
 has encouraged the small man to save
 in the long run by giving him incen-
 tives for saving in insurance and
 provident fund. Secondly, the provi-
 sion for an initial depreciation allow-
 ance of 20 per cent of the cost of
 machinery and plant in selected indus-
 tries will provide additional resources
 to those industries in the early years
 of their development. This, along with
 the substantial concession of prefer-
 ential tax treatment to new indus-
 tries in backward areas, would cer-
 tainly give a momentum to the de-
 velopment of those areas. Here I
 would like to agree with some hon.
 members of the House when they said
 that, in backward areas, these provi-
 sions would not be sufficient to streng-
 then the process of industrialisation
 there unless provision is made to re-
 move the dearth of infra-structure.

The provisions for encouraging
 R & D i.e., science and technology are
 also important because they will re-

juvenate or enable the change-over in the techniques of production in the industry. In a number of industries we find that the machinery is old, the methods of production are outdated and the owners of these industries or managers have not taken steps to rationalise those industries. This is one of the reasons why we have taken over the textile mills—about 126 of them. Therefore, the provisions for science and technology will enable them not only to become more productive but also profitable in both the private sector and the public sector.

The main thrust of the Budget is in the direction of growth, but growth tempered with social justice. Hence we find a number of provisions such as the liberalised scheme of differential interest rates which, now, will be applicable to the small farmers' development agency, the marginal farmers' development agency and the agricultural labour schemes. The income limit for eligibility has now been raised from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 for urban and semi-urban areas and from Rs. 1200 to Rs. 2000 for rural areas. The ceilings for loans have also been appropriately raised.

Secondly, there is a provision of Rs. 100 crores for increasing employment opportunities to the educated people. I need not dilate on it because we have discussed this subject so often in this House—how large the dimension of the problem is, how difficult it is to create employment opportunities. Though the provision is small in comparison with the dimension of the problem, I am sure that if the provision is fully utilised, we will have made considerable forward.

Thirdly, the minimum needs programme which we started in 1971-72 is a very important programme. This is a real attack on the poverty of the needy sections of our population. As the hon. Finance Minister has assured us, these programmes are getting into full swing and will certainly subserve the cause of social justice.

I now come to the most controversial aspect of the Budget, namely, the price level and its possible effects on growth and inequality of incomes. The Budget for 1972-73, as disclosed by the Finance Minister, reveals a deficit of Rs. 550 crores. This implies an unexpectedly larger deficit financing than we had expected. But the critics of the Budget—some hon. members on the other side and, unfortunately, some members on this side also—have said that the real deficit is much larger; some have gone to the extent of saying that the deficit is about Rs. 1,450 crores. I would like to say that this is not correct. It is not correct to include, for instance, in this Rs. 421 crores, the amount of overdrafts taken over by the Centre from the States because these overdrafts had been accumulating over a period of three years, upto April 1972.

As far as the additional borrowings of Rs. 263 crores are concerned, I would like to point out that in fact these constitute an anti-inflationary measure. They reduced the possible deficit financing which Government would have resorted to otherwise. It is wrong to say that the deficit amounts to Rs. 1450 crores. Some Members said that this deficit alone, with the new customs and excise duties to the tune of Rs. 234 crores, will have the effect of raising the price level. Some of them said that the inflationary trend will be taken over by the industrial commodities. But we have to bear in mind that the crucial causes which will determine the price level in India are the prices of agricultural commodities. That is, the commodities of mass consumption, commodities which have been studiously excluded by the Finance Minister from his new taxation proposals. Some hon. Members of the opposition said that the new tax proposals will raise the prices by 8 per cent. One hon. Member has even said that it will be raised by 15 per cent and all that. It is an exaggeration. I do not deny that price

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

situation will continue to cause anxiety during the next few months because scarcities are there and they will continue to be so till the new crop is harvested. In addition, there will be the burden of the Pay Commission and perhaps more money will be required for financing wholesale trade in foodgrains which we have taken over. Even then I will say, if the monsoon is satisfactory—by the law of averages there is every reason to believe that it would be satisfactory, and if industrial production maintains its momentum, I am sure, it would exercise a considerable moderating influence on the tendency of prices to rise.

Some hon. Members have said that this eight per cent rise in price will neutralise the eight per cent increase in real investment intended by the Finance Minister, and further they came to the conclusion that there will be no growth at all. This is quite a wrong and a fallacious argument. Growth depends upon the capital output ratio which has been worked out by the Planning Commission at 2.4 and on the monsoon in the peculiar context of our country. If the monsoon is satisfactory and industrial production maintains its momentum, there is no reason to be pessimistic about the future growth rate and I believe that if the rains are satisfactory we may even expect a growth rate of seven percent in agriculture as we had in 1970-71.

The social and economic objective of our policy is to reduce inequality of income and this objective has been borne in mind by the Finance Minister in his budget proposals. The things which have been taxed are things which are consumed by the richer and higher middle classes of people such as mixers, electrical appliances, refrigerators and air-conditioners. Secondly, he took the opportunity to plug the loopholes which enabled people to avoid taxation. And so he has adopted higher

rates of taxation on the Hindu Undivided Family.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: I am just concluding. There is the higher rate of taxation on capital gains. These are very important changes in our fiscal system.

So far as the poorer sections of the community are concerned, he has excluded them completely from the tax net. He has provided for employment opportunities to be created and also for minimum needs of people to be met.

I welcome the provisions which he has made for R&D, that is, for science and technology, which has now become the most significant factor in the economic progress, advancement and development of any country.

Sir, after the First World War, Germany was reduced to ashes. But like a Phoenix, it grew out of it and achieved a degree of prosperity which is really unparalleled in the history of the world. Even their material apparatus of production was destroyed, but yet the people had scientific knowledge and technology, with which they could build up a new Germany.

Therefore, these provisions regarding R and D are very important. The Finance Minister has been kind enough to encourage sport lovers. But there is one lacuna. No provision has been made for encouraging research in social sciences. As society develops industrially; as its economic apparatus becomes more and more complicated it gives rise to social tensions and problems and a study in depth of these problems is necessary for the solution of these problems. I will give one instance. The stark and soul destroying poverty of millions of people in this country is due to the fact that they are unemployed i.e. they have no

means of livelihood. If you ask the statisticians and economists as to how many people are unemployed they say they cannot quantify the answer. They say that in the peculiar social and economic conditions they cannot give one dimensional answer. In view of these deplorable conditions, I request the Finance Minister to encourage social sciences also as he has encouraged R. & D.

With these few words I again congratulate the Finance Minister on the very good Budget he has presented to the House.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, और मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि पिछले सालों में देश ने संकट उठाया है और जनता ने बड़ी तकलीफ उठायी है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पाकिस्तान से युद्ध के समय कहा था कि यद्यपि हम जीत गये हैं लेकिन इस जीत की हम को बड़ी कीमत चुकानी पड़ेगी। वही कठिनाई आज हमारे सामने है कि हमारे देश में चीजों की कमी के कारण महंगाई बढ़ी। जहाँ हमारे देश में बंगला देश से 1 करोड़ शरणार्थी आये थे, उन के खाने-पीने, ठहरने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ी, उस के साथ ही लड़ाई समाप्त होने के बाद और बंगला देश स्वतंत्र राज्य बनने के बाद उन शरणार्थियों को उन के देश भी पहुंचाया गया, साथ ही हमारे देश में जिस चीज की कमी पड़ी उस को भी पूरा करना पड़ा। इस के साथ ही हमारे देश में अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हुई। आज देश के 9 प्रान्त ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर अकाल है। आज देश के सामने आर्थिक संकट खड़ा हुआ है,

हम किस प्रकार से उस से बाहर निकल सकते हैं, यह प्रश्न सरकार के सामने है। मानसून फ़ैल हो जाने की वजह से खरीफ़ की फसल 25 फीसदी भी नहीं हुई है, इस वजह से अन्न का संकट है। इस के साथ ही पिछले कुछ सालों में हमारे देश के औद्योगिक उत्पादन में मंदी रही। अब उस के कारण क्या हो सकते हैं, चाहे वह उद्योग पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो, उस का एक कारण तो है ही कि हम को कच्चा माल नहीं मिला, या और कोई दूसरा कारण हो गया। लेकिन मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश का जो श्रमिक वर्ग है उस का आज राजनीतिक पार्टियां बुरी तरह से एक्सप्लायटेशन कर रही हैं। जब देश आगे बढ़ रहा है हमें इस बात को महसूस करना चाहिए कि आपसी भेदभाव मिटा कर जितने भी श्रमिक केन्द्र हैं उन में ईमानदारी से काम करें, पूरे घंटे काम करें तब हो हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि दुर्गापुर में 150 करोड़ रु० का प्रति वर्ष घाटा हो रहा है। आखिर क्या कारण है जब कि कर्मचारी पूरे हैं, प्रबन्धक हमारे हैं, फिर भी घाटा हो रहा है, जब कि बराबर में ही निजी क्षेत्र (प्राइवेट सेक्टर) के कारखाने में फायदा हो रहा है? मेरी राय में घाटे का कारण यह है कि जो हमारा मैनेजमेंट है उस के अन्दर कोई दोष है, या प्राइवेट सेक्टर से उन की मिली भगत है जो हम को नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिए सरकार इस बारे में छानबीन करे कि आखिर इस घाटे का क्या कारण है।

अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाने के लिए, अपने लोगों को किस प्रकार से रोजी, रोटी दें, मकान दें, कपड़े के लिए क्या इंतजाम करें, यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। खाद्यान्नों का भाव एक दम से बढ़ गया और सब चीजों के भाव आसमान पर चढ़ गये। सरकार ने सोचा कि गल्ले का भाव 100 से 150 रु० तक पहुंच गया है इस लिये उस ने फूड ग्रेन का

[श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार]

ट्रेड अपने हाथ में ले लिया। हम को बड़ी खुशी हुई कि हम से पिछले वर्ष जो गल्सा व्यापारियों ने 70-72 रु० में खरीदा था वही गल्सा आज 150 रु० फिक्टल बिक रहा है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ मैं सरकार से एक बिनती करना चाहता हूँ, और उस को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। मैं खुद किसान हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि जहाँ हम पहले एक एकड़ में 172 रु० का फर्टि-नाइजर डालते थे वहाँ आज हम को 200 रु० के हिसाब से फर्टिलाइजर लेकर डालना पड़ रहा है। आज रहट बनाने के लिए हम को बाजार में स्टील महंगा मिल रहा है, और दूसरी चीजों का भी वही हाल है। जो स्टील हम को 800 रु० टन मिलता था वही आज 2200 और 2500 रु० टन मिल रहा है। जो डीजल पहले सस्ता मिलता था वह आज महंगा मिस रहा है। जो भी चीजें खेती के काम में आने वाली हैं उन की कीमत दुगुनी और तिगुनी हो गई है। आज जो चीजें खेती के काम में आती हैं उन के महंगी हो जाने के बाद और गल्ले के व्यापार के सरकार के हाथ में लिये जाने के बाद भी हमारा गल्सा 70-75 रु० में खरीदा जा रहा है जब कि किसान को खेती के उपकरण एवं स्वयं के उपयोग की सभी वस्तुएँ महंगी मिस रही हैं। अतः गेहूँ का भाव 100 रुपया होना चाहिए।

सब से दुःख की बात यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में 26 तारीख से गेहूँ का थोक व्यापार सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिये जाने के बाद बाजार में उस को कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। एक सी धाई की तरह से उस को खरीदने के लिए बाजार में कोई नहीं पहुंचा। जिन लोगों के भत्ता भत्ता गेहूँ आ गया है जब वह बाजार में उसको ले आते हैं तो वह बिकता नहीं है। मध्य इरिगेशन ब्यूट जो है उस का भाव सरकार ने तय नहीं किया है कि इस भाव पर उस को खरीदेगी। ऐसी हालत में जब खेती में काम आने वाली चीजों के दाम बढ़ते जा

रहे हैं तब किसान का गल्सा किस तरह से सस्ता बिक सकता है? और यह कहाँ तक उचित है?

मैंने जगह जगह सुना है कि पिछले वर्षों में जो लोग मेक्सिकन व्हीट बोते थे वह जो खाद डालते थे और जो इरिगेशन करते थे उस के दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं, इसलिये वह गेहूँ की पैदावार कम करेंगे क्योंकि गेहूँ पुरानी दरो पर खरीदा जा रहा है। वह लोग कामर्सल क्राप उगायेंगे, या दूसरी चीजें बोयेंगे जैसे तम्बाकू है आदि, जिस से उन को ज्यादा नकद पैसा मिलेगा। सरकार चीजों की कीमत तो बढ़ा देती है लेकिन उनकी कीमत को बढ़ने से नहीं रोकती। जब सरकार ने कारों की कीमत घटाई थी तो उद्योगपतियों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट से स्टे ले लिया कि सरकार को इन्स्ट्रूज द्वारा उत्पादित की हुई चीजों के दाम कम करने का अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन किसान की पैदा की गई वस्तुओं के भाव सरकार तय करती है। सरकार ने गेहूँ का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया लेकिन उस के भाव तय नहीं हुए हैं। क्या जब पुरानी कीमत पर गल्सा बिक जायेगा तब सरकार उस के भाव तय करेगी? आज बाजार में उस के गेहूँ को कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है और किसानों के सामने संकट घाया हुआ है। सरकार को इस बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

सरकार लैंड रिफार्म की बहुत बात करती है। कई राज्य सरकारों ने कानून पास कर दिये हैं। कानून पास करने के बाद जो जमीन निकलने वाली है वह साधारण आदिमियों तक पहुंचने वाली नहीं है क्योंकि जिन के पास जमीन है वह लोग उसका आपस में बटवारा कर रहे हैं। जहाँ जमीन पड़ी पड़ी हुई है उस की स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश में जमीन पड़ी हुई है। मेरे ही जिले में कम से कम दो लाख एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। सरकार ने इस जमीन को बांटने के लिए

आर्थिकल और नान-आर्थिकल की एक कमेटी बनाई है। उस के द्वारा जमीन बांटी जायेगी। लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं वह पट्टारियों द्वारा पूरे के पूरे नये खाते लिखावा रहे हैं दो-दो, तीन-तीन या पांच-पांच साल पुराने। हमारे यहां एक कानून बनाया गया है कि 1970 में जिस के कब्जे में जो जमीन होगी उस को वह जमीन मिल जायेगी। इस तरह से जिन लोगों के पास पैसा है उन को जमीन मिल जायेगी। भूमिहीनों को वह कैसे मिलेगी? सरकार को मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर इस बारे में बात करनी चाहिए। और भूमिहीनों को जमीन की समस्या हल करनी चाहिए।

अभी सरकार ने एक और बात कही है कि माजिनल और छोटे किसानों को बैंकों द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता दी जायेगी। यह पुराना आर्डर है। हम रोजाना चक्कर लगाते हैं। जिनके पास पाच एकड़ से कम जमीन है उनको कुएँ खोदने के लिये पैसा नहीं दिया जाता। बैंक अधिकारी कहते हैं कि जिनके पास पाच एकड़ से कम जमीन है उनको हम पैसे नहीं दे सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में किसान क्या करेंगे? मैं अपने जिले की बात कह सकता हूँ। वहाँ पर 1 लाख 37 हजार किसान खेण्ड होल्डर्स हैं। उनमें से 85 हजार के लगभग वह लोग हैं जिनके पास पाच एकड़ या उससे कम है 30 हजार वह लोग हैं जिनके पास दस एकड़ है और बाकी के पास दस एकड़ से ज्यादा है। इस तरह से अगर देखा जाय तो 85 हजार किसानों को कुएँ खुदवाने के लिये खोन नहीं मिल रहा है। सिर्फ 51 हजार लोग फायदा उठा रहे हैं। भले ही सरकार करोड़ों रुपये देती जाय, लेकिन पांच एकड़ से कम वालों को वह नहीं मिल पाता। और पाच एकड़ से कम वाले काश्तकारों के लिये कुओं खुदवाना होना तो उनको भी चार हजार रुपये खर्च करने होंगे और अगर दस एकड़ वालों को खुदवाना होना तो वह भी

चार हजार रुपये में खुवेगा। इसलिये मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दे। जब तक किसान की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी तक तक देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं लाया जा सकता।

आज सरकार कहती है कि हम रहने के लिये देहातो में जमीन दे रहे हैं, मकान बनाने के बान्ते जमीन दे रहे हैं। एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में उन्होंने बताया था कि मकानों के लिये रुपया भी देगे। मध्य प्रदेश में तकलीफ यह है कि वहाँ गांवों में लोगों के पास सांपड़ियां डालने के लिये जमीन नहीं है। अगर वहाँ सरकारी जमीन पड़ी है या रक्षित जमीन पड़ी हुई है और जिनके पास झोंपड़ा बनाने के लिये जमीन नहीं है और किसी ने अगर उस पर झोंपड़ा डाल लिया है तो उन पर डाई डाई सी जुर्माना किया जा रहा है। पचास रुपये का तो झोंपड़ा है और डाई सी रुपया जुर्माना किया जा रहा है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों ने ये आपड़े डाले हैं। तहसीलदार इस तरह से भारी जुर्माने कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ सरकार समाजवाद की बात कहती है और कहती है कि मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन देती है और दूसरी तरफ ये जुर्माने किये जा रहे हैं। इस सब चीज़ की मूर्छे अभी हाल के दोरे में मालूम हुआ है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ आप राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला करके उनको मत्वाह दे कि जो भी सरकारी जमीन हो, कौसी भी हो, लेकिन बेकार पड़ी हुई हो उस जमीन को मकानों के लिये दे दें जिनके पास मकान बनाने तक के लिये जमीन नहीं है। अगर आप मकान बनाने के लिये पैसा नहीं दे सकते तो कम से कम उनको जमीन तो आप को दे देना चाहिये।

बिजली की बड़ी भारी कमी हो रही है। मैं बार बार कहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में सबसे

[क्रीडासु पात्रा कहिउवात्]

कड़ियाँ स्वादिली का कोयला निकलता है और हमारे यहाँ पर जहाँ पिट हैंड्स हैं बड़ा पर आप थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगा दें। नेशनल ग्रिड से पूरे देश को आप बिजली दे सकते हैं। आप बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट बना देते हैं जिनमें अधिक धन एक समय लगता है लेकिन इस तरह आप सोचते नहीं हैं।

एक छोटी सी और बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा। मध्य प्रदेश में बिब्याचन से सारी नादिया निकलती है, नर्बंदा, सोन बेंतवा आदि। उन पर जहाँ मध्य प्रदेश सरकार बाध बनाती है तो दूसरी राज्य सरकारें आपस में झगडा खडा कर देती हैं। नर्बंदा को लेकर गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के बीच में झगडा है। बाध मागर को लेकर बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में झगडा चल रहा है। मैं प्रार्थना करना हू कि नेशनल प्लाइट आफ् व्यू से मध्य प्रदेश जैसे गिछे हुये प्रदेश की ओर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये और वहाँ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। मध्य प्रदेश के बास्ते सिंचाई के 'नो भी प्रोजेक्ट' हैं उनको, जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करायें। वहाँ एक तिहाई जनता आदिवासी है और बहुत गरीब है। उनके नये आप सिंचाई तथा आवागमन के माधनो की व्यवस्था कर द। जिससे उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाया जा सके।

श्री मूल कथ्य उपम (पाली) . जनता की भाइयारों को व्यक्त करना मेरा काम है। उनको ही मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप बड़ी अच्छी प्रोजेक्ट रखते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि, आपने 150 करोड़ रुपये को खर्च है आपके की कमाई के कामों के लिये, इनके

बारे में मौन नीमन की प्रोजेक्शन प्रत्येक वास्तविक है। बजट आंकड़े देने देखे हैं। आपने हमें पटिक्वन्टी यह नहीं बताया है कि ये नीमन फाइन पर होंगे। आपने डेड सी करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं कि आप गांवों की देंगे। हमारे सामने सभी स्टेट्स के आंकड़े होने चाहिये थे। हमको पता चलना चाहिये कि इतना खर्चा हम में राजस्थान के लिये है। नीमन इस काम पर वह खर्च होगा, इतना खर्चा इस इस काम के लिये इस स्टेट के लिये है। 1950 से मैं सुन रहा हू कि 33 परसेंट जमीन पर आपके वन लगेंगे। लेकिन मैं दखत हू कि 23 साल के बाद वन और कम हो गये हैं करोड़ों रुपये आने खर्च कर दिये लेकिन वन कम हो गये। वित्त मंत्री को धन्यवाद दिया जाता है कि इसके लिये उन्होंने इतना खर्चा वनो पर खर्च किया। लेकिन 23 साल के बाद वन और कम हो गये और करोड़ों रुपये चले गये। जब तक आपके पास पूरी डिटेल्स न हों आप कोई योजना न बनायें। आपको पता होना चाहिये कि आप करना क्या चाहते हैं? आप कहते हैं कि पानी के लिये इतना पैसा राजस्थान को दिया गया। वह पैसा कहा गया। उसे नये कुओ में लगाया गया गलिक जो कुंय पहले से वन चुके थे, उनपर दिखा दिया। बजट प्रोजेक्शन बनाते वक्त आपके पास पूरे आंकड़े होने चाहिये और साथ साथ काम होने चाहिये कि डेड सी करोड़ में से 25 करोड़ आप राजस्थान में खर्च करेंगे, गगानगर में या कहीं और दस मील नहरे बसगी, दो मील लाइन खिचेगी। इससे हम लोगों को बता चलेगा कि ये काम होगा और हम देख सकेंगे कि ये काम पूरे हुये या नहीं हुये। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हू। आज मेरे गांव के अन्दर पन्द्रह साल से एक बाढ़ चल रहा है। कभी इंजीनियर कहता है कि नहर नहीं बनी और कभी कोई दूसरे काम नहीं हुये। वह अंधारा ही पड़ा हुआ है। उस पैसे का संयोजन नहीं हो पाया है।

19.00 hrs.

गवर्नमेंट तब तक कोई योजना न बनायें, जब तक कि योजना की सारी डीटेल्स उस के पास न हों और यह तय न हों जाये कि उस पर कितना खर्चा खर्च होगा। अभी श्री महाजन त्रैश प्रोग्राम की बड़ी तारीफ कर रहे थे। इस बारे में एक अड्चन लगाई गई है कि 15 परसेंट मैटीरियल काम्पोनेंट हो और 85 परसेंट लेबर पर खर्च होगा। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि न पक्की सड़कें बन सकती हैं और न पक्के ब्रिज बन सकते हैं। कच्ची सड़कें बनती हैं और वे बरसात में खराब हो जाती हैं। जो रास्ते पहले ठीक थे, वे भी बिगड़ गए हैं, क्योंकि पंचायतों के पास उन को सुधारने के लिए पैसा नहीं है।

यह बताया गया है कि सरकार गांवों में शिक्षितों के लिए 150 करोड़ खर्चा करना चाहती है। आखिर यह प्रोजेक्शन क्या है? किस स्टेट में कितनी धनराशि किस काम के लिए खर्च होगी? तय यह है कि करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी आज गांवों में पानी नहीं मिलता है। आज गांवों में पानी की पाइपलाइन लगाने की बात कही जाती है, जिस से सब मामला गड़बड़ हो जाता है। सरकार को गांवों में कुछ खुदवाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा करने के बजाय बारह लाख रुपये की जल-अवधि योजना के अन्तर्गत पाइपलाइन लगाने का प्रयास किया जाता है और वह योजना फेल होगी।

सरकार खर्चा तो मंजूर करती है, लेकिन उन प्रोजेक्शन्स की जांच नहीं की जाती है। पिछले साल एक एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में साढ़े बारह लाख खर्चा दिया गया। सवाल यह है कि उस खर्च से उन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में क्या काम हुआ। जिस किसी योजना के लिए पैसा रखा जाय, उस योजना की पूरी डीटेल्स सरकार के पास होनी चाहिए। पिछले

बजट से यह साफ माफूम होना चाहिए कि प्रमुक्त स्टेट में प्रमुक्त प्रमुक्त काम किए गए।

वित्त मंत्री ने 85 करोड़ रुपये के चाटे का जिक्र किया है। ये कामोशन की रिपोर्ट 31 मार्च तक आने वाली है। उस सिलसिले में खर्च होने वाले 200 करोड़ रुपये को उस के साथ साथ जोड़ दीजिए। सब स्टेट्स का डेफिसिट मिला कर कुल कितना डेफिसिट हुआ? हम यह डेफिसिट बजट भी बढ़ावा कर लें, लेकिन हमें बताया जाये कि सरकार की नीकरशाही, सरकार के ब्यूरोक्रेट्स, कितना काम करते हैं। क्या सरकार ने किसी आफिसर को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है कि उस ने इतना काम करना है। क्या सरकार ने किसी बड़े आफिसर को इस आधार पर कोई सजा दी है कि उस ने अपना काम नहीं किया है? जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार यह तय करे कि चाँक इंजीनियर को इतने समय में प्रमुक्त जगह बिजली की व्यवस्था करना होगी, वरना उसे जाना पड़ेगा।

आज सब तरफ यही भावना है कि एम्प-लाईज को तनखाहें बढ़ाई जाये और किसी को नाराज न किया जाये। आज कोई भी नीकरीपेशा के खिलाफ नहीं जाना चाहता है, क्योंकि सब को डर है कि चुनाव में उन के लिए खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा। हर आदमी कहता है कि नीकरी पेशे की तनखाहें बढ़नी चाहिए और हिम्मत के साथ आवाज देता है कि नीकरी पेशे की तनखाहें बढ़ाओं। ज्यों ही सेंटर में तनखाहें बढ़ी स्टेट्स के अंदर हल्ला होता है जोरों से कि हमारी भी बढ़ाओं। राजस्थान जैसे डेफिसिट स्टेट में भी वह कहेंगे कि केन्द्र की सरकार ने इतने अरब रुपये दे दिए, हमें भी ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए। बलिये एक कर और लग जायेगा। उस चाटे का कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? सेंटर से कदम उठाया। प्राइस राज हो गई। जो डेफिसिट स्टेट हैं उन से कह दिया कि तुम जानों, अपना

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

देखो, हम तुम्हारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं। हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ आप गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स को हिम्मत कर के कहिए कि हम नहीं बढ़ाते, जाइए। बाजार में आप की क्या कीमत है जरा जा कर पता लगाइए। आप विकल जाइए हम नहीं बढ़ाते। जिन को 2 हजार मिलता है यहा बाजार में उन्हें क्या 2 हजार मिलेगा? लेकिन नहीं करेंगे ऐसा। जब कास्टोडियन बना था तब यह प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि भ्रादमी भ्रादमी के बीच में जो आर्थिक संकट है उस को खत्म कर देगे, एक भ्रादमी मीनार पर नहीं बैठा रहेगा और एक भ्रादमी जमीन पर नहीं बैठा रहेगा। लेकिन एक मीनार पर अभी भी बैठा हुआ है और एक जमीन पर रौंद रहा है। यह डिस्पैरिटी मिटाने के लिए प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि गरीब की गरीबी मिटेगी और अमीर की अमीरी कम होगी। लेकिन आज गरीब पिस रहा है। और अमीर एश धारण कर रहा है। यह चीज चल नहीं सकती है। आज आपके कर्मचारी ईमानदार नहीं। जितनी चीजे भी आपने करने की कोशिश की, सामुदायिक विकास योजनाएँ ली गईं, देश के अन्दर हर जगह एक आवाज हुई थी कि हम सामुदायिक विकास योजना को ले रहे हैं... (ध्वन-बान)... सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं की हालत देखिए। आज आप किसी भी गांव में जाइए चाहे ग्राम सेवक हो, चाहे बी डी प्रो हो, चाहे पंचायत समिति को जीजिए, आखिर उनकी तनख्वाह कहां से जाती है और उनका उत्पादन क्या होता है, इन पंचायत समितियों के जितने कर्मचारी हैं आपने एक बड़ा भारी गुनाह किया है कि सारे कर्मचारियों को आपने आइडिल बना दिया है। जिनकी में आखिर कमाना ही एक चीज नहीं है। लेकिन किसी को पैसा दे कर निकम्मा बना देना यह एक पाप मोल लेना है। आज सरकारी कर्मचारी निकम्मे हो गए हैं। ऐसा हुआ कैसे? क्योंकि उस को पैसा बिना लेबर के

मिलता है। सामुदायिक विकास योजना में ग्राम सेवक से मैं पूछता हूँ कि आपका क्या काम है? वह कहता है कि हम बीज बांटते हैं। कितने रुपये मिलते हैं? दो सौ पचास। क्या काम करते हैं? यही, महीने में दो सफे बीज लाते हैं। तो जिन पंचायत समितियों से, जिन सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं से जनता में क्रान्ति आनी चाहिए थी उनकी यह दशा है। और आप देखिए, हमारे राजस्थान के इलाके में मलेरिया इंस्पेक्टर बैठ हुए हैं।

सभापति महोदय यह प्रार्थनायल सबजेक्ट मत छेड़िए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा . सभापति महोदय, उसके लिए रुपया दिया जाता है सेटर से। लेकिन आप उसको एग्जामिन नहीं करना चाहते। मैं यह कह रहा था कि सरकारी कर्मचारी बिल्कुल निकम्मे हो गए तो क्यों हो गए? वह जानते हैं कि उन्हें कोई कुछ कहने वाला नहीं है। बड़ी भारी गिनती उनकी है। आज देखिए बम्बई में सब चौपट हो गया। वह क्या आई प्रोपेनर नहीं है हमारे लिए? जो हमने क्रान्ति करनी चाही, जो हमने योजना बनाई, आज बम्बई में वह सब मामला चौपट हो गया। क्यों? क्या हम नहीं जानते हैं कि क्या करना है? हम जानते हैं कि हमें काम करना है। हम अपनी कांग्रेस की नींव मजबूत करनी है।

आज बही मिनिस्टर जाते हैं तो कितना खर्चा होता है, एस० पी० मौजूद हैं, कलैक्टर मौजूद हैं, डिप्टी कलैक्टर मौजूद हैं, क्यों इतने लोगों की भीड़ लगाते हैं?

सभापति जी, एक और बात जलजाता हूँ—महले चोरियां होती थी, तो उस इलाके के बानेदार को कह दिया जाता था, तुम्हारी तनख्वाह कन्ध। जब तक चोरी नहीं चकड़ी जायगी, मास बरामद नहीं होगा, तुम को पैसा नहीं मिलेगा—लेकिन आज क्या होता है?

सभापति महोदय : आप अब समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : सभापति जी, मुझे ज्यादा समय चाहिये । आप जानते हैं, हम को उस समय वक्त मिलता है, जब हाउस का बैकयूम पूरा करना होता है । मुझे समय दें तो आप को आंकड़े देकर बतलाऊं...

सभापति महोदय : आप तो सभी विषयों पर बोलते हैं

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी : आप इतनी बुलन्द आवाज में बोलते हैं

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : अगर आप प्राइवेट में बात करे तो आप को सारे आंकड़े दे कर बतलाऊंगा । सप्लआई डिपार्टमेंट को ले लीजिए

सभापति महोदय : अभी आप प्राइवेट की बात कर रहे थे, लेकिन फिर सप्लआई पर आ गये हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : इन्होंने बतलाया है कि तीन साल में पांच करोड़ रुपये की डिग्री हो गई है—यह किस की नेगिजेंस से हुआ । यह डिग्री क्यों हुई । केन्द्र के अन्दर बड़े बड़े महारथी बैठे हैं, एअर-कन्डीशन में बैठ कर काम करते हैं, फिर ये डिग्री किस प्रकार हुई । 20 करोड़ रुपये का पेट्रोल खर्च करते हैं कौन जिम्मेदार है ? कोयला तक चोरी चला जाता है ।

मैं इनसे एक बात पूछता हूँ—यह जो पैसा हम देते हैं इस का सही उपयोग होता है या नहीं ? जनता पैसा देने को तैयार है, किस को दें, उस काम के लिये दे जिस में करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा हो ।

आप काले घन को लीजिये—मैं आप को “कामर्स” मैगसीन सुनाता हूँ —

“There was, however, a marked deterioration in the financial performance of Hindustan Steel, whose

net loss increased from Rs. 4.72 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 45.63 crores in 1971-72.”

अब आप अन्दाजा लगाइये—40 करोड़ का घाटा एक साल में बढ़ गया । सारा पब्लिक सेक्टर घाटे में चल रहा है । मैं जब इन को देखने के लिये गया तो मैंने देखा कि अफसरों के बंगले इतने बेल-फर्निशड हैं कि शायद मिनिस्टर्स के भी नहीं होंगे, परों भी लगे हुए हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : 17 मिनट हो ए हैं, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : किसी के मन की बात को रोकने में भी बीमारी होती है ।

आप जानते हैं कोई अपनी बात कहना चाहे....

सभापति महोदय : आपने 17 मिनट ले लिए हैं, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : आज राजस्थान की जो हालत है, वहां पर जो फेमिन आते हैं उसको स्टेट साब्जेक्ट मानते हैं । नेशनल कौलेमिटी के तौर पर उसको टेकअप नहीं किया जाता । जहां भी अकाल हो वहां पर राष्ट्रीय योजना लागू होनी चाहिए । राजस्थान के इतने बड़े हिस्से में कई सालों से अकाल पड़ता है लेकिन उसके लिए सरकार कोई राष्ट्रीय योजना नहीं बनाती है । हमको कुछ रुपया दिया नहीं और जो काम हो रहे है राजस्थान में फेमिन के सिलसिले में वह टिकाऊ होंगे नहीं—ऐसे सर्कुलर्स हैं । जो पैसा दिया जाता है उसका बेंस्टेज होगा । ऐसा क्यों हो गया है ? आप कहते हैं कम नेन्ड्स वगे ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए ।

19.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 13, 1973/Phalgun 22, 1894 (Saka)